

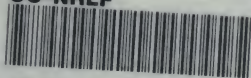
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GERMAN GRAMMAR

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JOHN S. PRELL
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GRAMMAR

OF THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE,

ON

A NEW AND IMPROVED PRINCIPLE.

By L. A. DONATTI,
PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES.

Second Edition.

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P R E F A C E.

THE chief reason why German is not more studied is, that the student is deterred first by the idea that he has not only to learn to pronounce and to construe a foreign language, but that he is to do that in characters totally different from those of all modern languages ; and secondly, when he wishes to write, he must resort to letters differing entirely from those of print, which difficulties are in themselves sufficient to dishearten many who would otherwise study this language. Fortunately, however, these difficulties are now overcome by the adoption of the Roman characters, both in writing and printing, a method which the English, the Poles, the Bohemians, the Swedes, the Dutch, and the Danes, have very wisely adopted many centuries ago. German will thus be written and read with much more ease and precision ; the acquisition of the German language will also be wonderfully facilitated, as has been proved by many pupils who have learnt German upon this new principle ; and it cannot fail of rendering it also more general. The Germans would also greatly profit by it—their commercial intercourse would receive a still greater energy. The eminent German writers would become more known to the foreign nations, they would finally still more endear the German literature to the same. It is to be hoped that all Germans who have the interests and

welfare of their country truly at heart, will be convinced of the great advantages that must accrue from the above plan, since twelve consecutive lessons insure success to any learner, who is anxious to learn German with expedition. The old Gothic characters, both in printing and writing, are subsequently learnt with the greatest facility.

In this Grammar the inflection of the articles, adjectives, pronouns, and numerical adnouns, have been incorporated and simplified; the number of declensions has been entirely discarded, the conjugation of the verbs has also been rendered more easy, and the auxiliary verbs have been assigned to the irregular verbs.

CONTENTS.

	Page
List of Subscribers	iii
Preface	vii

CHAPTER I.

Aussprache und Rechtschreibung—Pronunciation and Orthography	1
--	---

CHAPTER II.

Geschlechtswörter.—Upon Articles	4
--	---

CHAPTER III

Beschaffenheitswörter.—On Adjectives and Pronominal Adnouns	7
---	---

CHAPTER IV.

In continuation on Adjectives	9
-------------------------------------	---

CHAPTER V.

Fürwörter.—On Pronouns	13
------------------------------	----

CHAPTER VI.

Zahlen, Zahlwörter.—Of Numbers.....	17
-------------------------------------	----

CHAPTER VII.

Bildung der Nennwörter.—Of the Formation of German Nouns and their Genders	22
--	----

CHAPTER VIII.

Abänderung der Nennwörter.—On the Declension of Substan- tives.....	27
--	----

	Page.
CHAPTER IX.	
Hülfszeitwörter.—Upon the Auxiliary Verbs	35
CHAPTER X.	
Regelmässige Zeitwörter.—On Regular Verbs	47
CHAPTER XI.	
Unregelmässige Zeitwörter.—On the Irregular Verbs..	57
CHAPTER XII.	
Bindewörter.—On Conjunctions	72
CHAPTER XIII.	
Vorwörter—On Prepositions	75
CHAPTER XIV.	
Nebenwörter.—On Adverbs.....	77
CHAPTER XV.	
Empfindungswörter.—On Interjections	79
CHAPTER XVI.	
Wortfügung.—Syntax	80

DONATTI'S GERMAN GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

German Characters.

Capital Letters.				Small Letters.			
Ⓐ.	A.	Ⓝ.	N.	ⓐ.	a.	Ⓝ.	n.
Ⓑ.	B.	Ⓞ.	O.	ⓑ.	b.	Ⓞ.	o.
ⓒ.	C.	Ⓟ.	P.	ⓒ.	c.	Ⓟ.	p.
Ⓓ.	D.	Ⓠ.	Q.	ⓓ.	d.	Ⓠ.	q.
Ⓔ.	E.	Ⓡ.	R.	ⓔ.	e.	Ⓡ.	r.
Ⓕ.	F.	Ⓔ.	S.	Ⓕ.	f.	Ⓕ. Ⓔ.	s.
Ⓖ.	G.	Ⓖ.	T.	Ⓖ.	g.	Ⓖ.	t.
Ⓕ.	H.	Ⓤ.	U.	Ⓕ.	h.	Ⓤ.	u.
Ⓖ.	I.	Ⓥ.	V.	Ⓖ.	i.	Ⓥ.	v.
Ⓖ.	J.	Ⓦ.	W.	Ⓖ.	j.	Ⓦ.	w.
Ⓚ.	K.	Ⓧ.	X.	Ⓕ.	k.	Ⓚ.	x.
Ⓕ.	L.	Ⓨ.	Y.	Ⓕ.	l.	Ⓨ.	y.
Ⓜ.	M.	Ⓩ.	Z.	Ⓜ.	m.	Ⓩ.	z.

Double Letters.

ff.	ff.	sch.	ß.	st.	ck.	tz
ff.	ss.	sch.	ss.	st.	ck.	tz

ß supplies at the end of the words the place of ff (ss), and is properly called the final double s.

The vowels have but one sound, with some slight difference which must be learned from a master or a native.

a,	e,	i,	o,	u,
as in far,	get,	give,	no,	full.

Diphthongs are

au, ai, ei, oi, ü, ö, ü, ie.

au, sounds like ow, in *now*; auf, on, haus, house.

ai, sounds like y, in *my*; waise, orphan.

ei, sounds like i, in *ice*; eis, ice.

oi, sounds like uoy, in *buoy*, Alois, Lewis.

eu, and äu, have a peculiar sound which must be learnt from a native: heute, to-day; häute, skins.

ä, sounds like a, in *gave*, hate; ich hätte, I had.

ö, must be learnt from a native, but it comes near ou, in *enough*; ich höre, I hear.

ü, must also be learnt from a native, which sounds between ee, and the French u; fünf, five.

ie, sounds like ie in *grief*, as in *poesie*, poetry; but when ie make two syllables, both letters must be distinctly sounded, as poesien, poetries, &c.

The single consonants mostly sound as in English; but ce, ci, and za, ze, zi, zo, zu, wherein the c and z sound like ts. Cicero; zu, to; zehn, ten; zwölf, twelve; zum, to the. T also sounds like ts or z in the syllables tia, tie, tio, tium, in words of Latin and Greek origin; as Constantia, Dalmatien, nation, Latium, &c.

g, properly speaking, sounds like the English g; and I should advise beginners to pronounce it accordingly, till they find out themselves when g sounds at the end in the syllable ig like h in hide, hind; which generally takes place in the final syllables in ig of the cardinal numbers, as zwanzig, twenty; dreissig, thirty; vierzig, forty; fünfzig, fifty; sechzig, sixty, &c. But it is by no means an error to pronounce the final ig, like ig, in gig.

h, at the beginning of words, sounds like h, in hard, hart, halt; h

between two vowels is not sounded, nor is it pronounced at the end of words, as *froh, joyful*; *froher, more joyful*.

ch, always sounds somewhat stronger than *h*, in *hard, hew*, as *hauch, breath*; but I advise to avoid all overstraining oneself to pronounce the *h*, for one is apt to fall from one extreme into the other.

chs, sounds like *x*, as *ochs, ox*; *fuchs, fox*; *ochsen, oxen*, &c.

sch, sounds like the English *sh*, as *Englisch, English*.

tsch, sounds like *ch*, English, *zwitschern, to chirp*.

s, generally sounds at the beginning of words, and between two vowels, like *z*, in English, as *sand, sand*; *senden, to send*; *s*, at the end always sounds sharp, like *ce*, in English; as in *ice*—*eis, ice*.

ss, sounds as in English; the final double *s*, is erroneously called by old grammarians *sz*, since it always sounds like *ss*.

sp, st, at the beginning of words, sound like *shp, sht*, English, which sounds ought to be learnt from a native; at the end, and in the middle of words, *sp, st*, sound as in English, *stehen, to stand*; *stechen, to thrust*; *erst, first*; *ernst, earnest*; *sprache, speech*; *sprechen Sie Deutsch? do you speak German?* Some of the northern Germans, where the *platt Deutsch* is spoken, pronounce *sp* and *st* as in English, but that sound does not seem powerful enough to a correct German ear.

y, is now substituted by *j* or *i*.

v, sounds like the English *f*; *vater, father*.
w, sounds like the English *v*; *wein, wine*.

{ Except in Latin words,
 where it sounds as in
 English.

The final syllable in *en*, sounds nearly like *en*, in *harken, hören*.

The final *er*, sounds like *er*, in *father, vater*.

To succeed soon in the German pronunciation, teachers are recommended at once to begin by teaching to read the definite article, *der, die, das*; the cardinal numbers, and the auxiliary verbs, *sein, to be*, and *haben, to have*; then *Crabb's English and German Dialogues*, corrected by Dr. Bernays. The students ought to begin to translate *Porquet's English Exercises into German*, or the *French and German Exercises of Meidinger*. The next reading book, I strongly recommend

is *Klattowsky's Manual*, on account of the happy choice of the best German writers contained therein.

Orthography.

With the Gothic old German characters, both in print and writing, all nouns must be written with capital letters, as also the pronouns, *Sie, you, Ihre, Ihrige, your, Ihnen, to you*; used in addressing a person politely; to distinguish them from the pronouns *sie, she, or they, ihre, ihrige, her, their, ihnen, to them*. But by making use of the Roman characters, the English orthography may be followed with respect to the use of the capital letters, with the exception of the above pronouns, which must be written with capital letters.

CHAPTER II.

ÜBER GESCHLECHTSWÖRTER—UPON ARTICLES.

They agree with their respective noun in gender, number, and case; they are always placed *before* the adjectives and nouns.

m. f. n.

The definite article, *der, die, das, the*. The indefinite arti-

m. f. n.

cle, *ein, eine, ein, a or an*. The declension of these two articles ought to be immediately learnt by heart, because the declension of the nouns, adjectives, and pronouns, is greatly facilitated by it. When these two articles stand by themselves they become pronominal adjectives, as will be seen hereafter.

Declension of the Definite Article.

Singular.

m. f. n.

N. *der, die, das, the*

G. *des, der, 'des, of the*

D. *dem der, dem, to the.*

Plural.

m. f. n.

die, the

der, of the.

den, to the.

Singular.

Plural.

m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
A. den,	die,	das, <i>the</i> .	die, <i>the</i> .
V. o der !	o die !	o das ! o <i>the</i> !	o die ! o <i>the</i> !
Ab. von dem,	von der,	von dem, <i>from the</i> .	von den, <i>from the</i> .

When the definite article *der, die, das*, stands alone, it may be then used as a relative or demonstrative pronoun, or pronominal adjective, *this, that, who*, and *which*. It is then sounded much stronger. It is declined as above, with the exception, that it makes in the genitive singular for the masculine and neuter *dessen*, and *deren* for the feminine ; in the plural it makes *derer* for the genitive *m. f.* and *n.*, and *deren* in the dative. Der vater dessen sohn, *the father whose son*. Der vater der uns liebt, *the father who loves us*. Das kind dessen mutter, *the child whose mother*. Die mutter deren kind, *the mother whose child*. Die eltern derer kinder, *the parents whose children*. Die eltern deren kindern, *the parents to whose children*.

Declension of the Indefinite Article.

Singular.

m.	f.	n.	} As an article it has no plural.
N. Ein,	eine,	ein, <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> .	
G. Eines,	einer,	eines, <i>of a</i> .	
D. Einem,	einer,	einem, <i>to a</i> .	
A. Einen,	eine,	ein, <i>a</i> .	
V. O ein !	o eine !	o ein ! o <i>a</i> !	
Ab. Von einem,	von einer,	von einem, <i>from a</i> .	

When the indefinite article *ein, eine, ein*, stands alone, it then becomes a pronominal adjective, and signifies in English *the one* ; it must have the definite article *der, die, das* before it, and is declined like all the other adjectives with *der, die, das* before them, namely, they add *e* in the nom. singular, and *en* in all the other cases both singular and plural for all three genders ; in the same manner are declined all the adjectives having *ein, eine, ein* before them, with the only exception, that they take the termination of *der, die, das*, whenever *ein*,

eine, ein does not take that termination, which proves that ein, eine, ein takes the termination of der, die, das in all the cases except the nominative of the masculine and neuter genders.

It is well to observe, that

1. The dative and ablative always terminate the same, both in the singular and plural, and in all three genders.

2. The nominative and vocative always terminate alike.

3. The nominative and accusative terminate always the same in the feminine and neuter genders, both in the singular and plural, viz:—

<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N. der eine,	die eine,	das eine, <i>the one.</i>
G. des einen,	der einen,	des einen, <i>of the one.</i>
D. dem einen,	der einen,	dem einen, <i>to the one.</i>
A. den einen,	die eine,	das eine, <i>the one.</i>
V. o der eine !	o die eine !	o das eine ! <i>o the one !</i>
Ab. von dem einen,	von der einen,	von dem einen, <i>from the one.</i>

<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>m. f. n.</i>	<i>m. f. n.</i>
N. die einen, <i>the ones.</i>	A die einen, <i>the ones.</i>
G. der einen, <i>of the ones.</i>	V. o die einen ! <i>o the ones !</i>
D. den einen, <i>to the ones.</i>	Ab. von den einen, <i>from the ones.</i>

The following pronominal adnouns are declined in the singular like ein, eine, ein. They are placed before their respective adjectives and nouns without any other article ; in the plural they take the respective terminations of the definite article, der, die, das.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
mein,	meine,	mein, <i>my.</i>
dein,	deine,	dein, <i>thy.</i>
sein,	seine,	sein, <i>his, its.</i>
ihr,	ihre,	ihr, <i>her and their.</i>
Ihr,	Ihre,	Ihr, <i>your, speaking politely to a person.</i>
unser,	unsre,	unser, <i>our.</i>
euer,	eure,	euer, <i>your, speaking to one or more persons in a familiar style.</i>
kein,	keine,	kein, <i>no, none.</i>

When the preceding first seven pronominal adjectives stand by themselves, they are declined with the definite article before them—as *der, die, das eine, &c.* I have begun to treat of adjectives and pronominal adjectives immediately after the articles ; 1. Because the same are always placed before their respective nouns, and agree with them, of course, in case, gender, and number. 2. Because their declension is so very much connected with those articles.

CHAPTER III.

ÜBER BESCHAFFENHEITSWÖRTER, OR BEIWÖRTER.—ON ADJECTIVES AND PRONOMINAL ADNOUNS.

THE radical adnoun, as it is originally found in all dictionaries, may be considered as an adverb, it being generally invariable, when standing alone, or after its noun ; for it is only declined when it is placed immediately before its respective noun. It must then agree with it, in gender, number, and case, and is inflected in three different ways, as already said.

1. With the definite article *der, die, das*, before it, it adds *e*, in the nominative singular, and *en*, in all the other cases, both in the singular and plural, for all three genders, as already pointed out in the second chapter.

Whenever there are two or more adnouns following each other before a noun, with the definite article *der, die, das*, or with the pronouns, *dieser, jener, derjenige, derselbe, welcher, mancher*, or *jeder* before them, they are inflected pursuant to the preceding form ; but, it must be remarked, that *dieser, this ; jener, that, yonder ; mancher, some ; welcher, which ; jeder, every, each* ; must take the termination of *der, die, das* ; and that in *derselbe*, and *derjenige*, *der* is declined as *der*,

die, das, and selbe and jenige are inflected like all the adjectives with der, die, das, before them.

Note, that if mehre, *several*; wenige, *few*; viele, *many*; beide, *both*; zwei, *two*; drei, *three*; or any other word of quantity, precede one or more adnouns, all such adnouns add *e* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, for all three genders, and *en* in the other cases.

2. With ein, eine, ein, before the adnouns. In those cases in which ein, eine, ein, does not take the termination of the definite article, der, die, das, the adjectives must take that termination; but in all those cases in which ein, eine, ein, takes the termination of der, die, das, the adjectives are inflected in the same manner as if they had actually der, die, das, before them, as already stated. In the plural, the adjectives take the termination of der, die, das. The adnoun keeps, in fact, always the additional *e*, and adds the final letter of the definite article, whenever that article does not stand before it, or whenever ein, eine, ein does not take the termination of der, die, das.

m. Ein guter mann,

f. Eine gute frau,

n. Ein gutes kind,

m. Eines guten mannes,

f. Einer guten frau,

n. Eines guten kindes, &c.

Whenever any of the possessive pronouns, mein, dein, sein, &c. stand before an adjective, then the said adjective is inflected in the singular as above. In the plural, the possessive pronouns taking the termination of the definite article, der, die, das, the adjectives following take, of course, *en* in all the cases.

3. Adjectives without any article or pronoun before them, take the termination of the definite article, der, die, das, both in the singular and plural, except in the genitive singular of the masculine and neuter genders, which takes *en* in preference to *es*, and the adjectives ending in *m*, add *en* in preference to *em*, in the dative singular, for harmony's sake; for that reason all adnouns that follow add *en* in the dative, if the first ends in *m*.

When two or more adjectives follow each other, they all take the same termination.

<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N. guter wein,	gute milch,	gutes bier.
G. guten weines,	guter milch,	guten bieres.
D. gutem weine,	guter milch,	gutem biere.

<i>m.</i>	<i>n.</i>
N. warmer wein,	warmes brod.
G. warmen, &c.	warmen brodes.
D. warmen, &c.	warmen brode.

If the adnoun is preceded by a cardinal number, beginning from two upwards, and not having the definite article, der, die, das, before the cardinal number, it then takes the termination of der, die, das—*fünf fette ochsen, five fat oxen*; gen: *fünf fetter ochsen, of five fat oxen*.

CHAPTER IV.

In Continuation on Adjectives.

As it has been already observed, adjectives and adverbs are always found in dictionaries in their radical termination, say positive degree; and it is from the radical termination that all inflections, either of case or comparison, are made.

For the comparative, relative, or second degree, add *er* or *r*, to the radical termination, and *st*, or *est*, for the relative superlative, as—

schön, schöner, schönst.	müde, müder, müdest.
pretty, prettier, prettiest.	tired, more tired, most tired.
warm, wärmer, wärmest.	grün, grüner, grünest.
warm, warmer, warmest.	green, greener, greenest.

Adnouns and adverbs ending in *el*, drop the *e* of *el*, and add *er* for the comparative, as—

edel, edler, übel, übler,
noble, nobler, bad, worse;

in the superlative, they do not drop the *e* of *el*, but only add *st* to the radical termination; as, *edel*, *edelst*, &c. *Gross*, *great*, makes in the superlative *grösst*, much better than *grössest*; *hoch*, *höher*, *höchst*, *high*, &c.

The following are irregular :

bald, *soon*, *eher*, *sooner*, *ehest*, *the soonest*.

gut, *good*, *besser*, *better*, *best*, *the best*.

nahe, *nigh*, *näher*, *nächst*, *near*, &c.

viel, *much*, *mehr*, *more*, *meist*, *the most*.

After the comparative or superlative is formed as above stated, the adjective is inflected pursuant to the forms of declensions of adjectives pointed out in the second and third chapters.

Some adjectives have no positive: as—

der äussere, *the exterior*,

der innere, *the interior*,

der hintere, *the hinder*,

der mindere, *the lesser*,

der obere, *the upper*,

der untere, *the lower*,

der vordere, *the farther*,

der äusserste, *the extreme*,

der innerste, *the innermost*,

der hinterste, *the hindmost*,

der mindeste, *the least*,

der oberste, *the uppermost*,

der unterste, *the lowest*,

der vorderste, *the foremost*,

being actually derivations from *aussen*, *out*; *innen*, *within*; *hinter*, *behind*; *mitten*, *middle*; *wenig*, *little*; *oben*, *up*; *unter*, *under*; *vorne*, *before*.

Observations on Adjectives.

Whenever the radical adnoun is to receive an additional syllable, either in comparisons, or compounding, and having *a*, *o*, *u*, change these vowels in *ä ö ü*, as has been seen in the formation of the comparatives and superlatives.

The following adnouns do not change the vowels, but keep their radical sound.

1. Those which have in the radical syllable a diphthong, as *faul*, *lazy*; *lau*, *lukewarm*; *rauch*, *rough*, &c., make *lauer*, *laulich*, &c.

2. Those ending in *bar, haft, ig, lich, licht*, and *sam*, as *furchtsam, lasterhaft, fearful, vicious; artig, polite; gehorsam, obedient*.

3. All participles.

4. All adnouns derived from the Latin.

5. Also, the following ones :—

abgeschmackt, <i>insipid</i> ,	lose, <i>perverse</i> ,	starr, <i>stiff</i> ,
blass, <i>pale</i> ,	matt, <i>tired</i> ,	stolz, <i>proud</i> ,
bunt, <i>variegated</i> ,	morsch, <i>putrified</i> ,	stumm, <i>dumb</i> ,
falsch, <i>false</i> ,	platt, <i>flat</i> ,	toll, <i>mad</i> ,
froh, <i>glad</i> ,	plump, <i>plump</i> ,	verhasst, <i>odious</i> ,
gemach, <i>gentle</i> ,	roh, <i>raw</i> ,	voll, <i>full</i> ,
gerade, <i>direct</i> ,	rund, <i>round</i> ,	zahm, <i>tame</i> ,
glatt, <i>smooth</i> ,	sacht, <i>gentle</i> ,	hohl, <i>hollow</i> ,
sanft, <i>soft</i> ,	hold, <i>favorable</i> ,	satt, <i>satiated</i> ,
kahl, <i>bald</i> ,	schlaff, <i>relaxed</i> ,	karg, <i>shabby</i> ,
schlank, <i>tall and easy</i> ,	knapp, <i>close</i> ,	lahm, <i>lame</i> ,
and a few more—blass, blasser, blassest, falsch, falscher, falschest, plump, plumper, plumpest, &c.		

Remark, that immediately after the relative comparative, the word compared is to follow with the comparative particle *als, than*, as in English: *Peter ist weiser als Joseph. London ist grösser als Berlin und Wien.*

The relative superlative degree is followed by *von, of, in, in, aus, out of, zwischen, unter, between, amongst*, or by the genitive of the person or thing compared: *der beste freund von allen, zwischen allen, unter allen, or, der beste aller freunde.*

With participles, or when the addition of *er* would not sound well, or when the comparative is made with two adjectives, the comparative is then formed by putting *mehr, more*, before the adnoun, when we wish to augment, and *weniger, minder*, when we wish to diminish, as is also the case in English, as: *Die mutter ist mehr geachtet als die tochter, the mother is more respected than the daughter. Der ochs ist mehr werth*

als der fuchs, *the ox is worth more than the fox*. Paris ist weniger bevölkert als London. *Paris is less peopled than London*. Brutus war minder an edelmuth als Cæsar. *Brutus was less noble-minded than Cæsar*. We have hitherto been speaking of the relative comparative, and superlative, but there is in German as well as in English and other languages, a comparative implying equality; it is formed by placing immediately before the comparing adnoun or adverb, the words *so, eben so, as*, and the words *als* or *wie*, immediately after the word compared, as, der vater ist eben so gut als, or, wie die mutter.

Gleich means equally, and compares equality, as, Alexander und Cæsar waren gleich tapfer. *Alexander and Cæsar were equally brave, i. e. Alexander was as brave as Cæsar*.

The comparative particles, *so, eben so*, can be omitted, when *wie* is employed instead of *als*, before the second word compared: Diana ist roth wie eine rose. *Diana is as red as a rose*.

The Germans enforce the relative comparative by prefixing to the comparative some particles and words, such as *desto, still more*; *weit, by far*; *viel, much*; *ungleich, beyond comparison*; *übermässig, beyond measure*; *ein wenig, a little*, as:—*desto zufriedener, the more content*; *weit grösser, greater by far*; *viel ärmer, much poorer*; *ungleich stärker, stronger beyond comparison*; *ein wenig theurer, a little dearer*.

The superlative absolute is formed in German, by placing before the adnoun the following words, viz.; *sehr, very*; *recht, right, very*; *ungemein, beyond measure*; *überaus, extremely*; *ausserordentlich, extraordinary*; *höchst, highly*; *vorzüglich, particularly*; *äusserst, beyond measure*; *ganz, quite*; *erz, arch*; *aller, all, most*.

It is peculiar to the genius of the German language, to form a great number of compound words more than equivalent to the superlative absolute, prefixing and uniting those words and particles to the adjectives which they want to place in the superlative absolute, such as:—

baumstark, <i>as strong as a tree.</i>	nagelneu, <i>quite new.</i>
bettelarm, <i>as poor as a beggar.</i>	pechschwarz, <i>very black.</i>
blutfremd, <i>quite unknown.</i>	rabenschwarz, <i>very black.</i>
blutjung, <i>quite young.</i>	schneeweiß, <i>snow white.</i>
blutsauer, <i>very painful.</i>	steinalt, <i>very old, as old as a stone.</i>
essigsauer, <i>very acid.</i>	speckfett, <i>very fat, as fat as lard.</i>
eiskalt, <i>as cold as ice.</i>	steinhart, <i>as hard as stone.</i>
federleicht, <i>as light as a feather.</i>	uralt, <i>very old.</i>
feuerroth, <i>as red as fire.</i>	steinreich, <i>very rich.</i>
gallbitter, <i>as bitter as gall.</i>	stockblind, <i>very blind.</i>
grasgrün, <i>as green as grass.</i>	stocktaub, <i>quite deaf.</i>
grundfalsch, <i>false from the bottom,</i> <i>very false.</i>	strohdürr, <i>quite dry, as dry as a</i> <i>herring.</i>
grundehrlich, <i>very honest.</i>	weltbekannt, <i>known to the world.</i>
himmelhoch, <i>as high as heaven.</i>	wunderselten, <i>as rare as a wonder,</i> <i>very rare.</i>
himmelweit, <i>as distant as heaven.</i>	wunderschön, <i>wonderfully pretty.</i>
kohlschwarz, <i>as black as a coal.</i>	

CHAPTER V.

ÜBER DIE FÜRWÖRTER—ON PRONOUNS.

*Declension of Personal Pronouns.**Singular.*

1st person.	2nd.	3rd m.	3d f.	3d n.	3d indeter- minate.
N. Ich,	du,	er,	sie,	es,	man.
I,	thou,	he,	she,	it,	one.
G. meiner, mein,	deiner, dein,	seiner, sein,	ihrer, ihr,	seiner, sein	—
of me,	of thee,	of him,	of her,	of it,	
D. mir,	dir,	ihm,	ihr,	ihm,	—
to me,	to thee,	to him,	to her,	to it,	
A. mich,	dich,	ihn,	sie,	es,	—
me,	thee,	him,	her,	it,	
V. o ich!	o du!	o er!	o sie!	—	—
o I!	o thou!	o he!	o she!		
Ab. von mir,	von dir,	von ihm,	von ihr,	von ihm,	—
from me,	from thee,	from him,	from her,	from it.	

Plural.

		<i>m. f. n.</i>
N. wir,	ihr,	sie,*
we.	you.	they.
G. unser,	euer,	ihē rr,
of us.	of you.	of them.
D. uns,	euch,	ihnen,
to us.	to you.	to them.
A. uns,	euch,	sie,
us.	you.	them.
V. o wir!	o ihr!	o sie!
o we!	o you!	o they!
Ab. von uns,	von euch,	von ihnen,
from us.	from you.	from them.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

Singular and Plural.

N. None.

G. seiner, of oneself, &c.

D. sich, to oneself, &c.

A. sich, oneself, &c.

Observe that the possessive pronouns, *mein, dein, sein, unser, euer, ihr*, are derived from the above: they are declined in the singular, like *ein, eine, ein*, and take in the plural the termination of the definite article, as already said. The following are derived from the preceding *der, die, das* *meinige, deinige, seinige, ihrige, unsrige, eurige, seinige*, and are declined like adjectives with *der, die, das*, before them.—*Vide* Chapter II.

Sie, written with a capital letter, means *you*, and is then always used and declined the same—it is in this third person plural that the Germans address others in all polite circles, in letters. Between father, mother, brother, sister, and children, and between most intimate friends, the second person singular

* *Sie*, as already said, written with a capital S, means politely *you*, and is inflected just the same.

du, is generally used in the best circles, and it then implies great cordiality. Masters generally address their male servants in this person; female servants of a better cast are addressed in the third person plural, *Sie*, as are also all male and female *servants* belonging to others.

In order to find the nominative we say,

wer, for persons,
was, for animals and things,
who? which? or what?

for the Gen., *wessen, whose, of whom, of what, of which.*

Dat., *wem, to whom, to what, to which.*

Acc., *wen, for persons, whom, what, which.*
was, for animals and things.

Abl. *von wem, from whom, from what, &c.*

The answer to *wer* is the nominative; to *wessen*, the genitive; to *wem* the dative; to *wen* the accusative; *von wem* the ablative; this rule will be particularly clear to classical scholars, and it will be of great advantage to them.

The Germans also ask, by putting before any substantive for the masculine and neuter, *was für ein*; for the feminine, *was für eine*: viz. *Was für ein wetter haben wir? What kind of weather have we? Was für eine neuigkeit haben Sie? What kind of news have you? Was für ein mann ist er? What kind of man is he? &c.* In the plural *ein* falls off, of course, and we ask—*Was für neuigkeiten haben Sie? was für leute sind das? What folks are those? &c.*

Inflection of Reciprocal Pronouns before a Verb governing the Accusative.

Singular.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1st person, | Ich wasche mich, <i>I wash myself.</i> |
| 2d. ,, | du wäschest dich, <i>thou washest thyself.</i> |
| 3d. <i>m.</i> | er wäscht sich, <i>he washes himself.</i> |
| 3d. <i>f.</i> | sie wäscht sich, <i>she washes herself.</i> |
| 3d. <i>n.</i> | es wäscht sich, <i>it washes itself.</i> |
| 3d. indeter. | man wäscht sich, <i>one washes oneself.</i> |

Plural.

- 1st person, wir washen uns, *we wash ourselves.*
 2d. ,, ihr waschet euch, *you wash yourselves, or yourself.*
 3d. ,, sie waschen sich, *they wash themselves.*
 3d. ,, Sie waschen sich, *you wash yourself, speaking politely to a person.*

Before a Verb governing the Dative.

- Ich bilde mir ein, *I imagine to myself.*
 du bildest dir ein, *thou imaginest to thyself.*
 er bildet sich ein, *he imagines to himself.*
 sie bildet sich ein, *she imagines to herself.*
 es bildet sich ein, *it imagines to itself.*
 man bildet sich ein, *one imagines to oneself.*
 wir bilden uns ein, *we imagine to ourselves.*
 ihr bildet euch ein, *you imagine to yourselves, or yourself.*
 Sie bilden sich ein, *they imagine to themselves*

From what has been said, it is evident, that pronouns in general (except the personal and reciprocal ones) are mere adjectives without a comparative degree, and that they are declined like adjectives; and it is for that reason that I have brought them under the head of adjectives immediately after the articles, and before the declension of nouns, because by that means the road to the acquisition of the German grammar has been greatly shortened, which I trust will be approved of by all unbiassed and cultivated grammarians.

CHAPTER VI.

ZAHLWÖRTER—OF NUMBERS.

Grundzahlen—Cardinal Numbers.

Eins,*	..	..	1.	Vierzig	..	..	40.
Zwei,	..	..	2.	Ein und vierzig,	..	..	41.
Drei,	..	..	3.	Fünfzig,	..	..	50.
Vier,	..	..	4.	Ein und fünfzig,	..	..	51.
Fünf,	..	..	5.	Sechzig,	..	..	60.
Sechs,	..	..	6.	Ein und sechzig,	..	..	61.
Sieben,	..	..	7.	Siebenzig, siebzig,	..	..	70.
Acht,	..	..	8.	Ein und siebzig,	..	..	71.
Neun,	..	..	9.	Achtzig,	..	..	80.
Zehn,	..	..	10.	Ein und achtzig,	..	..	81.
Elf-elf,	..	..	11.	Neunzig,	..	..	90.
Zwölf,	..	..	12.	Ein und neunzig,	..	..	91.
Dreizehn,	..	..	13.	Hundert,	..	..	100.
Vierzehn,	..	..	14.	Hundert und eins,	..	..	101.
Fünfzehn,	..	..	15.	Hundert und zwei,	..	..	102.
Sechzehn,	..	..	16.	Zwei hundert,	..	..	200.
Siebzehn,	..	..	17.	Drei hundert,	..	..	300.
Achtzehn,	..	..	18.	Tausend, ein tausend,	..	..	1000.
Neunzehn,	..	..	19.	Tausend und eins,	..	..	1001.
Zwanzig,	..	..	20.	Zwei tausend und zwei,	..	..	2002.
Ein und zwanzig,	..	..	21.	Zwanzig tausend,	..	..	20,000.
Zwei und zwanzig,	..	..	22.	Hundert tausend, or ein-			
Drei und zwanzig,	..	..	23.	mal hundert tausend,	..	..	100,000.
Vier und zwanzig,	..	..	24.	Zweimal hundert taus-			
Fünf und zwanzig,	..	..	25.	end,	..	..	200,000.
Sechs und zwanzig,	..	..	26.	Fünf mal hundert acht			
Sieben und zwanzig,	..	..	27.	und achtzig tausend,			
Acht und zwanzig,	..	..	28.	acht hundert acht und			
Neun und zwanzig,	..	..	29.	achtzig	..	..	588,888
Dreissig,	..	..	30.	Eine million	..	..	1,000,000
Ein und dreissig,	..	..	31.				

* The *s* of *eins* is dropped before a masculine or neuter noun; before a feminine noun it makes *eine*.

Ordnungszahlen—Ordinal Numbers.

der die das	}	Erste,	The	1st.
„		Zweite,	„	2d.
„		Dritte,	„	3d.
„		Vierte,	„	4th.
„		Fünfte,	„	5th.
„		Sechste,	„	6th.
„		Siebente,	„	7th.
„		Achte,	„	8th.
„		Neunte,	„	9th.
„		Zehnte,	„	10th.
„		Elfte,	„	11th.
„		Zwölfte,	„	12th.
„		Dreizehnte,	„	13th.
„		Vierzehnte,	„	14th.
„		Fünfzehnte,	„	15th.
„		Sechzehnte,	„	16th.
„		Siebzehnte,	„	17th.
„		Achtzehnte,	„	18th.
„		Neunzehnte,	„	19th.
„		Zwanzigste,	„	20th.
„		Ein und zwanzigste,	„	21st.
„		Zwei und zwanzigste,	„	22d.
„		Drei und zwanzigste,	„	23d.
„		Vier und zwanzigste,	„	24th.
„		Fünf und zwanzigste,	„	25th.
„		Sechs und zwanzigste,	„	26th.
„		Sieben und zwanzigste,	„	27th.
„		Acht und zwanzigste,	„	28th.
„		Neun und zwanzigste,	„	29th.
„		Dreissigste,	„	30th.
„		Vierzigste,	„	40th.
„		Fünfzigste,	„	50th.
„		Sechzigste,	„	60th.
„		Siebzigerste,	„	70th.
„		Achtzigste,	„	80th.

Ordinal Numbers (continued).

der die das	}	Neunzigste,	.	.	.	.	The	90th.
„		Hundertste,	.	.	.	.	„	100th.
„		Hundert und erste,	.	.	.	.	„	101st.
„		Tausendste,	.	.	.	.	„	1000th.

1. When the cardinal numbers denote the number, *i.e.*, the quantity of things, articles, &c. they are invariable, and are used as in English, *ein mann, zwei husaren, drei dragoner*, except *ein*, which makes *eine* in the feminine gender: *eine frau*.

2. When the cardinal numbers have the definite article, *der, die, das* before them, and an adjective immediately after them, they are also indeclinable, except *ein*, as above. *Vide Chap. II.*

3. When the cardinal numbers stand quite alone, but still referring to some nouns understood, having before them a preposition, which governs the dative or ablative, they add then *en*, if they do not already terminate in *en*; as, *mit sechsen fahren, to drive with six in hand*; *mit vieren ausfahren, to go out a driving with four in hand*; *von zwölfen bleiben nur fünf, out of twelve, five only remain*.

4. *Zwei* and *drei*, when alone, or when they stand as numerical adnouns before a noun, take the termination of the definite article, *der, die, das*, in the genitive *er*, and dative plural *en*.

5. By adding *er* to the end of any cardinal number, they become numerical nouns, viz. *der fünfer, der einser, der zweier, der vierer*, the numbers *five, one, two, four*.

Collective Numbers.

Ein dutzend, <i>a dozen.</i>	Ein viertel, <i>a quarter.</i>
Ein zentner, <i>a quintal.</i>	Ein halb, <i>an half.</i>
Das zehend, <i>the tenth.</i>	Ein drittel, <i>a third part.</i>
Ein zwilling, <i>a twin.</i>	Die hälfte, <i>the half.</i>
Ein dreiling, <i>one born with two others at a time.</i>	Zehn stück, <i>half a score.</i>
Ein vierling, <i>one born with three others at a time.</i>	Zwanzig stück, <i>a score.</i>
	Das tausend, <i>the thousand.</i>
	Das hundert, <i>the hundred.</i>

The Germans have numbers of quality and division. They are formed from the cardinal numbers by adding *erlei* to them; as, *einerlei*, *zweierlei*, *dreierlei*, &c. *of one kind, sort; of two kinds, sorts; of three kinds or qualities; hunderterlei, of hundred kinds or qualities; allerlei, of all kinds; mancherlei, of various sorts; and they are invariable.*

Numbers of Repetition.

The numbers of repetition are formed from the cardinal numbers, by adding to their final syllable the word of repetition *mal*, *times*; as, *einmal*, *zweimal*, *dreimal*, *once, twice, three times, &c.*

N.B. 1. The word *mal* can be added to the last syllable of an adverb, adding *s* at the end; as, *damals*, *then*; *jemals*, *ever*; *mehrmals*, *various times*; *nachmals*, *after*; *niemals*, *never*; *nochmals*, *another time*; *oftmals*, *often times*; *vielmals*, *often*; *vormals*, *formerly*; if you add to the above adverbs, and to similar ones, the syllable *ig*, you have the adnouns of repetition; as, *einmalig*, *of one time*; *zweimalig*, *that is done twice*; *damalig*, *at that time*; *gestrig*, *that of yesterday*; *heutig*, *of to-day*; *ein dreimaliger angriff*, *an attack repeated three times*; they are inflected as adjectives.

N.B. 2. When the word *mal* is preceded by a preposition, which governs the dative or ablative, it is employed substantively, and must terminate in *en*; as, *zu mehr malen*, *in various times*; *von sechs malen*, *of six times, &c.*

N.B. To denote a progressive augmentation, the Germans place *fach* after the cardinal numbers, as *einfach*, *single*; *zweifach*, *dreifach*, &c.; they may then be used as adverbs, or adnouns, according to circumstances.

Distributive Adnouns are:—

je eins und eins, *one by one.*
je zwei und zwei, *two by two.*
je drei und drei, *three by three.*
die hälfte, *the half.*

ein halbes, *an half.*
ein drittel, *one third, $\frac{1}{3}$.*
ein viertel, *one fourth, $\frac{1}{4}$.*
ein achtzehntel, *one eighteenth, $\frac{1}{18}$.*

ein zwanzigstel, <i>one twentieth</i> , $\frac{1}{20}$.	vierthalb, <i>three and a half</i> .
anderthalb, <i>one and a half</i> .	fünfthalb, <i>four and a half</i> .
dritthalb, <i>two and a half</i> .	sechsthalb, <i>five and a half</i> .

The fractional numbers are formed by adding *tel* to the cardinal numbers till 19, and *stel* beginning from 20; ein neunzehntel, $\frac{1}{19}$; ein zwanzigstel, $\frac{1}{20}$. The distributives are formed by adding, first, *t*, and then *halb*, to the radical number, forming but one word; *i.e.*, *halb* means the half of one unity less than the cardinal numbers expressed, as fünfthalb, *i.e.*, five less one-half of one unity, which is four and a half, &c. It is for that reason that we say halb fünf uhr, *half past four o'clock*; halb ein uhr, *half-past twelve o'clock*, &c.

Nouns denoting weight, measure, such as stück, *piece*; buch, *quire*; centner, *quintal*; pfund, *pound*; paar, *pair*; mal, *times*; zoll, *inch*; fuss, *foot*; schuh, *foot*; klafter, *chord*; mass, *measure*; dutzend, *dozen*; loth, *half an ounce*; schritt, *yard*; monath, *month*; mann, *man*, when they are preceded by a cardinal number, are not put in the plural, but remain in the singular, though the number signify more than one, as, 1000 mann, 3 pfund, 10 mass, 10 quarts, &c. From this rule are excepted:—

1. The feminine nouns, and the words glas, *day*; jahrhundert, *century*; and kopf, *head*.

2. All names of monies, &c. the same being placed in the plural: as, drei wochen, *three weeks*; fünf stunden, *five hours*; vier meilen, *four miles*; acht tage, zwei jahrhunderte, sechs hundert köpfe, zwei gulden, zwei pfennige, &c.

The approximative words in German are: ungefähr, *etwa*, gegen, *thereabout*; circa, *about*; beinahe, *almost*.

The days of the month are marked by the ordinal numbers, as in English, in the accusative masculine singular number, with the definite article before them: den, 1^{sten}, 2^{ten}, 12^{ten}, 19^{ten}, 20^{sten}, 21^{sten}, 30^{sten}, 31^{sten}, May 1837, or with the contracted preposition *am.*, am 11^{ten}, mai, &c. *i.e.*, an dem. The

age of a person is expressed as in English. *Albert ist 17 jahre alt. Albert is 17 years old.*

Remark, all ordinal numbers are declined with the definite article, *der, die, das.* *Vide Chapters II and III.*

CHAPTER VII.

BILDUNG DER DEUTSCHEN NENNWÖRTER, IHR GESCHLECHT UND DIE VIELFACHE ZAHL.—OF THE FORMATION OF GERMAN NOUNS, THEIR GENDER, AND THEIR PLURAL.

Out of any substantive, masculine, feminine, or neuter, one may form in German diminutives by adding to them the syllables *lein*, or *chen*, and then they are all of the neuter gender. The syllables *erl* and *el* mark also the diminutives, but are seldom used, *bündel, bundle*; *mündel, minor*; *fässel, the little cask*; *Gott gab das haserl, wird auch das graserl geben, God gave the hare, he will also give the grass.*

Out of all the infinitives, we can make a substantive of the neuter gender by placing before it the definite article *das*.

Out of the infinitives, we can make masculine nouns by changing the final *n* in *r*, and by adding to them *in* they become feminine nouns: *lehren, to teach*; *das lehren teaching*; *der lehrer, teacher*; *die lehrerin, female teacher*.

Out of the infinitives we make also the feminine nouns in *ung*, or *nung*, by changing the final syllable *en* into *ung* or *nung*, and often by changing the final *n* of the infinitive into *rei*, or, *erei*, which the delicacy of the ear must decide: *reiten, to ride, reiterei*; *sprechen, to speak, sprecherei*.

Out of all masculine nouns, denoting men, their offices, dignities, and occupations, we can make feminine nouns by adding *in* to the last syllable.

Names of men are masculine, and names of females are

feminine: except, *das weib, the woman*; *das mensch, the common young woman*.

Of the masculine gender are the names of winds, days, seasons, and months.

Out of all cardinal numbers we make masculine nouns by adding to them the syllable *er*; *eins, der einser, zwei, der zweier*; they are of the feminine gender if used as nouns, without adding *er* at the end; *die fünf, the number five, &c.*

All nouns in *ing* are masculine.

Of the neuter gender are the names of metals, countries, places, cities, and diminutives in *erl, el, lein, and chen*, as also the letters of the alphabet, and any part of speech in grammar, except *der stahl, the steel*; *der toback, the pinch-beck*; *der zink, the spelter*, and all the names of countries terminated in *rei*, and *au*, also, *die Lausitz, Lusatia*; *die Pfalz, the Palatinate*; *Das harz, the rosin on trees*; *der Harz, Hercynian forest, or mountain*.

All nouns ending in *ei, eit, heit, keit, schaft, ung*, and many in *e*, denoting things, not men, are feminine, and add *en* in the nominative plural.

All nouns in *thum* are neuter, except *der irrthum, the error*; *der reichthum, the riches*.

The following nouns have two plurals, and two significations, viz. :—

Singular.	Plural.
das band, { <i>the fether.</i> <i>the ribbon.</i>	die bande, <i>the fethers.</i>
der band, <i>the volume.</i>	die bänder, <i>the ribbons.</i>
die bank, <i>the bench.</i>	die bände, <i>the volumes.</i>
die bank, <i>the bank.</i>	die bänke, <i>the benches.</i>
der bär, <i>the bear.</i>	die banken, <i>the banks.</i>
der bär, <i>the dam.</i>	die bären, <i>the bears.</i>
der bauer, <i>the peasant.</i>	die bäre, <i>the dams.</i>
das bauer, <i>the cage.</i>	die bauern, <i>the peasants.</i>
der bogen, <i>the arch.</i>	die bauer, <i>the cages.</i>
der bogen, <i>the sheet of paper.</i>	die bögen, <i>the arches.</i>
	die bogen, <i>the sheets of paper.</i>

Singular.

die ecke, *the corner*.
 das eck, *the angle*.
 das gesicht, *the face*.
 das gesicht, *the vision*.
 der laden, *the shop*.
 der fensterladen, *the shutter*.
 der mensch, *man, mankind*.
 das mensch, *a common female*.
 die sau, *the sow*.
 die sau, *the female wild boar*.
 der stab, *the staff*.
 der buchstab, *the alphabetical letter*.
 das ding, *the thing*.

Plural.

die ecken, *the corners*.
 die ecke, *the angles*.
 die gesichter, *the faces*.
 die gesichte, *the visions*.
 die läden, *the shops*.
 die fensterladen, *the shutters*.
 die menschen, *men, mankind*.
 die menscher, *common females*.
 die säue, *the sows*.
 die sauen, *female wild boars*.
 die stäbe, *the staves*.
 die buchstaben, *letters*.
 dinge, *things*.

Alle diese gute dinge, *all these good things*.

Contemptibly: wie heissen die kleinen dinger? *how do you call these little things?*

Der dorn, *the thorn*; die dorne, *in an elevated style*.

Keine rose ohne dorne, *no rose without thorns*. In a familiar style, dörner; also, die dörner in den schnallen, *the tongues of the buckles*.

Das horn, *the horn*; die horne, collectively, as der kammacher hatte viele horne, *the combmaker had many horns*.

Distributively, hörner: die ziegen haben hörner, *goats have horns*.

Das mal, *the mole*; die male, *moles*.

Das mal, *the mark, sign post*; die mähler, *signs, marks*.

Der ort, *the place*; collectively, orte, *places*; distinctively, örter. Dieses wort kommt in vielen orten vor, *this word occurs in several places*. Wir sahen vom berge viele örter, *we saw from the mountain many places*.

Das wort, *the word*; die worte, *words uttered*; in the plural wörter, speaking of the words in the grammar.

Das land, *the land*; die lande, collectively; länder, distinctively. In allen landen, *in all countries*. Er hat viele länder gesehen, *he has seen many countries*.

Der chor, *the singing*; das chor, *the choir*.

Der bund, *union, union amongst nations and men*.

Das bund, *a bundle of straw or hay*.

Der erb, *the heir*; das erbe, *the inheritance*.

Der geissel, *the pledge* ; die geissel, *the scourge*.

Der haft, *the holdfast on a thing* ; die haft, *arrest*.

Der hut, *the hat* ; die hut, *the heed, charge*.

Der kunde, *the customer* ; die kunde, *the information*.

Der leiter, *the leader* ; die leiter, *the ladder*.

Das mandel, *the male, or fifteen pieces*.

Die mandel, *the almond*.

Die mark, *the weight, the land*.

Das mark, *the marrow*.

Der mast, *the mast*.

Die mast, *the fattening of animals*.

Der schield, *the weapon*.

Das shield, *the ensigns on shops, &c., or in heraldry*.

Der schwulst, *copiousness of words*.

Die schwulst, *the swelling*.

Der sprosse, *the offspring*.

Die sprosse, *the bar in the ladder*.

Der see, *the lake*.

Die see, *the sea*.

Der stift, *any thing pointed, the bodkin*.

Das stift, *the institution*.

Der theil, *the part of a whole thing*.

Das theil, *the part allotted*.

Der zeug, *the witness, or stuff*.

Das zeug, *the instruments of workmen*.

Nouns compound with *mann* change *mann*, for the plural, sometimes into *leute*. It must be remarked:—

The word *leute* is used to denote many persons, without respect to gender, or number, and a collective plural is commonly expressed by it. Therefore it is said, *fuhrleute, carters*, from *fuhrmann, carter* ; *kaufleute, merchants*, from *kaufmann, merchant*.

Leute cannot be used in a determined number, and we must say : *zwei kaufmänner, drei fuhrmänner, &c.*

Staatsmann, staatsmänner, statesman. *Der biedermann, die biedermänner, the man of honor, men of honor*. *Leute*, in

fact, does not imply much respect, and means generally *people*. *Männer* is more respectful.

Out of every adjective we can form a substantive, *m*, *f*, and *n*, by adding *e* to the end of it, and by placing the definite article *der*, *die*, *das*, before it, in which case the nominative plural adds *n*, as also in all the cases both singular and plural. *Gut*, *der gute*, *the good man*; *die gute*, *the good woman*; *das gute*, *what is good*.

RULES TO FIND OUT THE PLURAL NUMBER OF THE GERMAN NOUNS.

A. All masculine nouns ending in the nominative singular in *el*, *en* and *er* terminate the same in the nominative plural.

B. All neuter nouns ending in the nominative singular in *el*, *en*, *er*, and *e*, as also all diminutives in *chen*, *lein*, *erl*, and *el*, terminate the same in the nominative plural.

C. Masculine nouns ending in the nominative singular in *e* add in the nominative plural an *n*. And all foreign nouns in *ant*, *ar*, *arch*, *ast*, *ent*, *et*, *ik*, *ist*, *it*, *or*, *oss*, *ot*, *ur*, add in the nominative plural *en*.

D. The feminine nouns generally add *n*, or *en* in the nominative plural.

E. The masculine nouns which do not terminate the same in the nominative plural, as in the nominative singular, or which do not end in *n* in the nominative plural, generally add *e* in the nominative plural.

F. Most of the neuter nouns which do not terminate the same in the nominative plural, as in the nominative singular, add *er* in the nominative plural.

N.B. The exceptions to the above rules are given in the following chapter on the declension of German nouns.

Most German nouns having *a*, *o*, *u*, in the singular, change the same into *ä*, *ö*, *ü* for the plural; the words which have the diphthong *au* in the singular, only change *a* into *ä*, as *der baum*, *die bäume*, *trees*.

Recapitulation and General Table, to form the Plural of the German Nouns.

	IN THE PLURAL.
A. Masculine nouns in <i>el, en, er</i>	Same as Singular.
B. Neuter nouns in <i>e, el, en, er, chen, lein, erl</i>	Ditto.
C. Masculine nouns in <i>e</i> , all adjectives taken substantively, as also all foreign masculine nouns in <i>ar, ant, arch, ast, ent, et, ik, ist, it, or, ur</i> , generally	Add <i>n</i> or <i>en</i> .
D. Feminine nouns generally	Add <i>n</i> or <i>en</i> .
E. Most masculine nouns, which do not fall under the preceding rules	Add <i>e</i> .
F. Most neuter nouns which do not fall under the preceding rule.....	Add <i>er</i> .

CHAPTER VIII.

ÜBER DIE ABÄNDERUNG DER NENNWÖRTER.—ON THE DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Almost all German grammarians give a certain number of declensions for German nouns; some give four, some five, some six, some eight, which is very discouraging to students. I have therefore endeavoured to facilitate the above branch of the grammar by doing away with the number of declensions, and giving a few rules, by means of which all German nouns may be easily declined, their gender and their plural ascertained.

In order to decline a German noun, its nominative plural must be known, and for this reason it is given in all modern German dictionaries.

1. In the plural all the cases are like the nominative, except the datives and ablatives, which must add *n*, if they do not already end in *n*, except the pronouns, *uns* to us; *euch*, to you; and *sich*, to themselves.

2. Nouns feminine never vary in the singular.

3. In the feminine and neuter gender all nouns and adjectives have the nominative and accusative alike.

4. All masculine and neuter nouns ending in the nominative singular in *el, en, er, erl, chen, and lein*, as also the neuter nouns which terminate in the nominative singular in *e*, terminate alike in the nominative plural; they add *s* in the genitive singular, and have the other cases like the nominative; in the plural all the cases end like the nominative, except the dative, which adds *n*.—*Vide* General Table of Declensions, column No. I, or letters A. and B. of Chapter VII.

Exception A.

Except the following, which add *n* in the nominative plural, they add *s* in the genitive singular, and have the other cases like the nominative singular; as for the plural, they follow the general rule 1.

Singular.

Der gevater, *the godfather.*
 der bauer, *the peasant.*
 der nachbar, *the neighbour.*
 der pantoffel, *the slipper.*
 der stachel, *the sting.*
 der vetter, *the cousin.*
 der Ungar, *the Hungarian.*
 der Bulgar, *the Bulgarian.*
 der consul.
 der lorber, *the laurel.*
 der muskel.
 der Baier, *the Bavarian.*
 der Pommer, *die Pommern,*
 der Tartar, *the Tartar.*

Plural.

die gevatern, *the godfathers.*
 die bauern, *the peasants.*
 die nachbarn, *the neighbours.*
 die pantoffeln, *the slippers.*
 die stacheln, *the stings.*
 die vettern, *the cousins.*
 die Ungaren, *the Hungarians.*
 die Bulgaren, *the Bulgarians.*
 die consuln.
 die lorbern, *laurels.*
 die muskeln.
 die Baiern, *the Bavarians.*
 Pomeranians.
 die Tartaren, *the Tartars.*

5. As already said, the feminine nouns are invariable in the singular. Many feminine nouns of one syllable, and the greater part of those of more than one syllable, add in the nominative plural *n*, or *en*; those terminated in the singular in *el*, or *er*, add *n* (*vide* Chapter VII. letter D.), except:

Tochter, *daughter*; mutter, *mother*, which make in the plural, *töchter* and *mütter*: see further Exception B.

Exception B.

The following monosyllabic feminine nouns, add *e* in the nominative plural, and change *a, o, u*, into *ä, ö, ü*.

Die ax*t*, *the axe*; die braut, *the bride*; die br*ust*, *the breast*; die faust, *the fist*; die feuersbr*unst*, *the conflagration*: die frucht, *the fruit*; die gans, *the goose*: die gr*uft*, *the tomb*; die hand, *the hand*; die ha*ut*, *the skin*; die kl*uft*, *the gap*; die kr*aft*, *the strength*; die kuh, *the cow*; die kun*st*, *the art*; die lu*ft*, *the air*; die ma*cht*, *the power*; die ma*us*, *the mouse*; die na*cht*, *the night*; die na*th*, *the seam*; die 'n*uss*, *the nut*; die sa*u*, *the sow*; die sch*nur*, *the string*; die sta*dt*, *the town*; die wa*nd*, *the wall*; die wur*st*, *the sausage*; die zun*ft*, *the guild, corporation*.

Die bur*g*, *the castle*; die bur*ge*, *the castles*; die lei*n*wand, *the linen*.

When the feminine noun has no article, the genitive and dative singular, either in composition or alone, is expressed in plural, as:—auf er*den*, *on earth*; er*den*sohn, *son of the earth*; son*nenuhr*, *sun-dial*; son*nenglanz*, *the brightness of the sun*; kutschenta*sche*, *coach-pocket*.

All feminine nouns in *niss*, or *ss*, add *e*, in the nominative plural, as, die ken*ntniss*, *knowledge*, pl. ken*tnisse*; fin*sterniss*, *darkness or eclipse*, pl. fin*sternisse*; fäul*niss*, *putrefaction*, fäul*nisse*, &c.; as also, die be*drängniss*, *grievance*; die emp*fängniss*, *the conception*; die er*kenntniss*, *the cognizance*; die be*fugniss*, *the right*; die wil*dniss*, *the wilderness*; die ver*damniss*, *the damnation*; die be*trüb*n*niss*, *the affliction*; die be*kümmerniss*, *the grief*; the neuter nouns in *niss* I have given under Exception D (*vide* Chapter VII. letter C), not to confound them with the above of the feminine gender. Die trübsa*l*, *the affliction*, die trübsa*le*.

6. Masculine nouns ending in the nominative singular in *e*, add *n* in the nominative plural, and all adjectives when taken

as substantives add *en* in the nominative plural; as also all foreign masculine nouns in *ant, ar, arch, ast, at, ent, et, ik, or, ist, it, oss, ot, ur*; all nouns which add thus *n* or *en* in the nominative plural, add *n* or *en* in all the other cases, both in the singular and the plural.—*Vide* Exception C, and column 3, General Table of Declensions.

7. Masculine nouns not comprised in the preceding rules 4 and 6, add *e* in the nominative plural, except *Gott, God*; *leib, body*; *mann, man*; *rand, brim*; *wald, forest*; *irrthum, error*; *reichthum, riches*, which add *er*. Neuter nouns not comprised in the preceding rule 4, add *er* in the nominative plural. Both the masculine and neuter nouns adding *e*, or *er*, in the nominative plural, add *es* in the genitive singular, and *e* in the dative; in the plural, as already said, all the cases are like the nominative, except the dative, which adds *n*, if the nominative does not already end in *n*.—*Vide* Exception D. and General Table of Declensions, column No. 2.

Exception C to Rule 6, and Chapter VII., E. and F.

The following nouns terminating in *en*, in the nominative plural, follow entirely the above general rule, with the only exception, that they must terminate in the genitive singular in *ens*, as, *der name, des namens*; *der buchstabe, des buchstabens*, as also:—

Der friede, peace; *der gedanke, the thought*; *der glaube, the belief*; *der haufe, the heap*; *der same, the seed*; *der schade, the damage*; *der wille, the will*.

Der schmerz, the pain; *das herz, the heart*, in a general sense, besides that they end in the genitive singular in *ens*, *des schmerzens, des herzens*, have the accusative and vocative like the nominative, viz. *den schmerz, das herz, &c.*; but when *das herz* means really the heart of any living being, it makes in the plural *die herze*, and is inflected accordingly.

The following masculine nouns, though adding *en* in the

nominative plural, add *es* in the genitive, and *e* in the dative, singular; the other cases are like the nominative. Der pfau, *the peacock*; der sporn, *the spur*; der strahl, *the ray*; der see, *the lake*; der staat, *the state*; der thron, *the throne*; der unterthan, *the subject*; der zierath, *the ornament*; der affect, *the affection*, der diamant, *the diamond*.

Nouns ending in *al*, *ar*, *ium*, derived from the Latin, add *s* in the genitive singular, and have the other cases like the nominative; they change *al* and *ar* in *ien* for the plural, as:—capital, capitalien, *capital stock*, *stocks*; formular, formularien.

Exception D to Rule 7.

Except the following, which add *e* in the nominative plural:—

Das beil, *the hatchet*; das bein, *the leg*; das blech, *the tin*; das brod, *the bread*; das camel, *the camel*; das fell, *the skin*; das garn, *the yarn*; das jahr, *the year*; das kreuz, *the cross*; das metall, *the metal*; das oxhoft, *the hogshead*; das pferd, *the horse*; das pfund, *the pound*; das rohr, *the cane, the reed*; dass ross, *the steed*; das schaf, *the sheep*; das schwein, *the hog, swine*; das schiff, *the ship*; das seil, *the cord*; das stück, *the piece*; das tau, *the hawser, the cable*; das thier, *the animal*; which make beile, beine, &c., as also all neuter nouns in *niss*, which also add *e* in the nominative plural: das geheimniss, *the secret*; die geheimnisse, *secrets*; das ärgerniss, *the scandal*; das gleichniss, *the parable*; das hinderniss, *the impediment, hindrance*; das begebniss, *the occurrence*; das begräbniss, *the burial*; das ereigniss, *the chance*; das erkenntniss, *the adjudgment*; das erschwerniss, *the aggravation*; das schreckniss, *the terror*; das gelübde, gelöbniss, *the vow*; das bekenntniss, *the confession*; das geständniss, *the acknowledgment*; das verständniss, *the intelligence*; das bildniss, *the picture*; das vermächtniss, *the legacy*; das erfordermiss, *the requisite*; das gedächtniss, *the memory*; das verhängniss, *the fate*; das zeugniss, *the testimony*; das verzeichniss, *the catalogue*. The feminine nouns in *niss* also add *e* in the nominative plural, which I have given in Exception B., treating on feminine nouns, in order not to confound them with the above of the neuter gender.

8. Neuter nouns which add *n*, or *en*, in the nominative plural, and *es* in the genitive, and *e* in the dative singular, and have all the other cases alike; in the plural all the cases add *n* or *en*.

9. The datives and ablatives terminate in the same manner, the latter being preceded by the preposition *von*; the nominative and vocative terminate alike, the latter having *o!* before it—both the ablative and vocative will be omitted hereafter.

10. Most German nouns having *a*, *o*, *u*, in the singular, change in the plural the above vowels into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*. The same change takes place in adjectives in the comparatives and superlatives. This change also takes place in the Imperfect of the Subjunctive mood of the irregular verbs.

11. In compound words the last noun determines its gender and plural termination, and is inflected accordingly,

N.B. It is said all compound nouns keep the gender of the last noun, but the following are excepted:—

Der abscheu, *the abhorrence*; der Mittwoch, *the Wednesday*; die antwort, *the answer*; der verhaft, *the arrest*; die neunauge, *the lamprey*; die anmuth, *the grace*; die demuth, *humility*; die grossmuth, *magnanimity*; die schwermuth, *the heaviness of mind*; die wehmuth, *the melancholy*; die sanftmuth, *the mildness*; die armuth, *poverty*, the other words compound of muth follow the gender of muth, as der edelmuth, der hochmuth.

Latin nouns in *um*, and Greek nouns in *on*, come also under the 1st General Rule for the singular, and change in the plural *um* in *a*, for the nominative, accusative, and vocative, and in *is*, for the dative and ablative, Latin inflection.

Nouns of French origin ending in *ier* in the nominative singular, come under the 4th General Rule for the singular; in the plural they add *e*.—*Vide* General Rule I.

N. Der tapfere officier.

die tapferen officiere.

G. des tapferen officiers.

der tapferen officiere.

D. dem tapferen officier.

den. tapferen officieren.

A. den tapferen officier.

die tapferen officiere.

In the same manner are declined *das papier, the paper; der accord, the agreement; das concert, the concert; das portrait, the portrait; das billet, the billet; der bankerott, the bankrupt.*

Some masculine nouns of French origin come under the 4th general rule for the singular, and take *s* in the plural; *Acteur, mineur, friseur, portier, cordon, souverain, gouvernement, detail, manœuvre, corps, chef, tambour.*

It is to be observed, that many masculine nouns taking *es* in the genitive singular, take *s* only when the German idiom requires it.

General Table of the Declension of Nouns.

1. The nominative plural must be known in order to be able to decline a German noun, for which reason all modern dictionaries have the nominative plural marked.

1.	2.	3.
Masculine and Neuter Nouns in <i>el, en, er, chen, lein</i> , and the Neuter Nouns in <i>e</i> , terminate the same in the Nominative Plural, as in the Nominative Singular.— <i>Vide</i> rule 4.	Masculine and Neuter Nouns which add <i>e</i> or <i>er</i> in the Nominative Plural, and the few Neuter Nouns which add <i>en</i> in the Nominative Plural.— <i>Vide</i> rules 7 and 8.	All Masculine Nouns in <i>e</i> , and all foreign Nouns in <i>ant, ar, arch, ast, at, ent, et, ik, oss, or, ot, ur</i> , add <i>n</i> or <i>en</i> in the Nominative Plural, and also all Adjectives taken substantively.— <i>Vide</i> rule 6.
THEY ARE DECLINED.		
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
Nom.....	.....	.....
Gen..... s	..... es	..... en
Dat.....	..... e	..... en
Acc.....	.....	..... en
Voc.....	.....	.....
Abl.....	..... e	..... en

As for the plural, all the cases are like the nominative,

except the dative and ablative, which add *n*, if the nominative has not already an *n*.

The feminine nouns never vary in the singular.

Eigene Namen—Proper Names.

Nouns proper of all three genders are invariable in the singular, when they have the definite article before them; but whenever they are declined without the definite article, or also with the indefinite article, *ein, eine, ein*, before them, they add *s* or *ens*, for the genitive singular; *n*, or *en*, in the other cases singular; for the plural, they come under the first preparatory rule, and add *en* in general, or *n*, which the German ear must decide.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Der Anton	die Antonen.
G. des Anton	der Antonen.
D. dem Anton	den Antonen.
A. den Anton	die Antonen.

Without the Article.

N. Anton.	Antonen, &c.
G. Antons.	
D. Anton.	
A. Anton.	

Feminine and neuter proper names add *ens* for the genitive, and *en* for the dative and accusative singular, and for all the cases in the plural also.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. Diana, Europa.	Dianen, &c.
G. Dianens, Europens.	Europen, &c.
D. Dianen, Europen.	

Some take the Latin termination, as, die Geburt Christi. The names of towns, in singular and plural, are invariable through all the cases.

Proper names of men terminated in the singular in *el, al, arl, er*, and *or*—add generally *s* in the genitive singular, and *n* in other cases both singular and plural.

Some proper names of men and towns add *e*, in the nominative plural, as, Hans, Hanse, Huss, Husse, Athen, Athene, Jacobi, Jacobie, Augustin, Augustine, which a German ear can only decide upon; but which attentive and intelligent learners get soon familiar with.

CHAPTER IX.

ÜBER DIE HILFSZEITWÖRTER—UPON THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

Werden, *to become, to get, &c.*

*Present Indicative.**Singular.**Plural.*

(1) Ich werde reich, <i>I become rich.</i>	Wir werden gesund, <i>we become healthy.</i>
du wirst arm, <i>thou becomest poor.</i>	
er wird bettelarm, <i>he becomes very poor.</i>	ihr werdet ungesund, <i>you become unhealthy,</i>
sie wird blind, <i>she becomes blind.</i>	sie werden kränklich, <i>they become sickly.</i>
man wird stockblind, <i>one becomes stone blind.</i>	Sie werden gut, <i>you become good,</i>
es wird krank, <i>it gets ill.</i>	speaking politely.

Imperfect Indicative.

Ich wurde geduldig, <i>I became patient.</i>	Wir wurden grob, <i>we became rough.</i>
du wurdest ungeduldig, <i>thou becamest impatient.</i>	ihr wurdet blass, <i>you became pale.</i>
er wurde artig, <i>he became polite.</i>	sie wurden roth, <i>they became red.</i>

Present Subjunctive.

Ich werde gerecht, <i>I may become just.</i>	Wir werden furchtsam, <i>we may become fearful.</i>
du werdest ungerecht, <i>thou mayest become unjust.</i>	ihr werdet stark, <i>you may become strong.</i>
er werde edel, <i>he may become noble.</i>	sie werden schwach, <i>they may become weak.</i>

(1) The Germans make use of this tense to form the future by placing it immediately before the infinitive of any verb, as:—Ich werde kommen, *I shall come, &c.*; it answers to the English, I shall or will, as Ich werde reich werden.

*Imperfect Subjunctive.**Singular.**Plural.*

- (2) Ich würde alt, *I might, should or would become old.* Wir würden klein, *we might, should, or would become small.*
 du würdest jung, *thou mightest, and shouldst become young, &c.* ihr würdet fett, *you might become fat, &c.*
 er würde gross, *he might become great, &c.* sie würden mager, *they might become meagre, &c.*

The passive is formed by placing the verb *werden* before the participle past of any active German verb, as *ich werde geliebt, ich werde gehört, &c.*

I begin the conjugation of the German verbs with the present and imperfect tenses of *werden*, because the passive, the future, and the conditional of all the German verbs are formed by it, as is shown in observations 1 and 2, &c. I shall give the entire conjugation of it in its regular succession of the auxiliary verbs.

The auxiliary verb *sein*, *to be*, *gewesen*, *been*;—

*Singular.**Plural.*

- Ich bin-zu hause, *I am at home.* Wir sind-wohlauf, *we are well.*
 du bist-stolz, *thou art proud.* ihr seid schön, *you are pretty.*
 er ist-zurückhaltend, *he is reserved.* sie sind-hässlich, *they are plain.*
 sie ist-frei, *she is free.* Sie sind angenehm, *you are agreeable, speaking to a person in a*
 man ist-unruhig, *one is uneasy.* polite manner—otherwise *they*
 es ist-schlecht, *it is bad.* are agreeable.

Imperfect and Præterite.

- Ich war-überrascht, *I was surprised.* Wir waren-unzufrieden, *we were discontented.*
 du warest-traurig, *thou wast melancholy.* ihr waret-freundlich, *you were discontented.*
 er war-zufrieden, *he was contented.* sie waren-friedlich, *they were peaceable.*

(2) This tense is used to form the conditional, by placing it before the infinitive of any verb, and it stands then for the English *should*, or *would*, as:—*Ich würde singen, I should, or would sing. Ich würde alt werden.*

Place the participle past, *gewesen*, after *ich bin*, and *ich war*, and you have the past tense, and the preterpluperfect, &c.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich bin in der oper gewesen, <i>I have been at the opera.</i>	Wir sind albern gewesen, <i>we have been silly.</i>
du bist im theater gewesen, <i>thou hast been at the theatre.</i>	ihr seid kühn gewesen, <i>you have been bold.</i>
er ist unwissend gewesen, <i>he has been ignorant.</i>	sie sind rasch gewesen, <i>they have been rash.</i>

Preterpluperfect.

Ich war weise gewesen, <i>I had been wise.</i>	Wir waren tapfer gewesen, <i>we had been valiant.</i>
du warst klug gewesen, <i>thou hadst been prudent.</i>	ihr waret aufrichtig gewesen, <i>you had been sincere.</i>
er war unklug gewesen, <i>he had been imprudent.</i>	sie waren ungerecht gewesen, <i>they had been unjust.</i>

Future.

Ich werde-emsig sein, <i>I shall or will be industrious.</i>	Wir werden-sorgsam sein, <i>we shall or will be careful.</i>
du wirst-faul sein, <i>thou wilt be lazy.</i>	ihr werdet-gewiss sein, <i>you will be certain.</i>
er wird-arbeitsam sein, <i>he will be laborious.</i>	sie werden-ungewiss sein, <i>they will be uncertain.</i>

Future Compound.

Ich werde schwach gewesen sein,
I shall have been weak, etc.

Present Subjunctive.

Ich sei-hier, <i>I may be here, or dass ich-hier sei, that I may be here.</i>	Wir seien-zu pferde, <i>we may be on horseback.</i>
du seiest-dort, <i>though mayest be there.</i>	ihr seid-zu fusse, <i>you may be on foot.</i>
er sei-zu wasser, <i>he may be on the water.</i>	sie seien-caput, <i>they may be undone.</i>

*Imperfect.**Singular.**Plural.*

Ich wäre-hergestellt, *I might be* wir wären demüthig, *we might recovered.*
be humble.
 du wärest-leichtgläubig, *thou* ihr wäret-grossmüthig, *you might mightst be credulous.*
be magnanimous.
 er wäre-zänckisch, *he might be* sie wären-kleinmüthig, *they might quarrelsome.*
be pusillanimous.
 or, dass ich hergestellt wäre, *that I might be, &c.*

Perfect.

Ich sei unerschrocken gewesen, *Wir seien entschlossen gewesen,*
I may have been undaunted. *we may have been résolute.*
 du seiest aufgeklärt gewesen, *thou* ihr seid gefasst gewesen, *you may mayst have been enlightened.*
have been prepared.
 er sei unentschlossen gewesen, *he* sie seien müde gewesen, *they may may have been irresolute.*
have been tired.
 or, dass ich unerschrocken gewesen sei, *that I, &c.*

Preterpluperfect.

Ich wäre bejahrt gewesen, *I might* *Wir wären unbeständig gewesen,*
have been advanced in years. *sen, we might have been inconsistent.*
 du wärest verlegen gewesen, *thou* ihr wäret beständig gewesen, *you mightst have been embarrassed.*
might have been constant.
 er wäre gleichgültig gewesen, *he* sie wären halstarrig gewesen, *they might have been indifferent.*
they might have been obstinate.
 or, dass ich bejahrt gewesen wäre, *that I might, &c.*

Future.

Ich werde bereit sein, *I shall or* *Wir werden verstümmelt sein,*
will be ready. *we shall or will be maimed.*
 du werdest lahm sein, *thou wilt* ihr werdet verwundet sein, *you be lame.*
will be wounded.
 er werde buckelig sein, *he will be* sie werden niedergeschlagen sein, *they will be dejected.*
humpbacked.
 or, dass ich bereit sein werde, *that I shall, &c.*

Future Compound.

Singular.

Ich werde verhehelicht gewesen sein, *I shall have been married,*
 du werdest ledig gewesen sein „ „ „ *single.*
 er werde glücklich gewesen sein „ „ „ *happy.*

Plural.

Wir werden unglücklich gewesen sein, *we shall have been unhappy.*
 ihr werdet betroffen gewesen sein, „ „ „ *concerned.*
 sie werden leichtsinnig gewesen sein, „ „ „ *lightheaded.*
 or, dass ich verehelicht gewesen sein werde, *that I shall have, &c.*

Conditional.

Singular.

Ich würde verloren sein, *I should, would, might be lost.*
 du würdest siegreich sein, „ „ „ „ *victorious.*
 er würde schamhaft sein, „ „ „ „ *bashful.*

Plural.

Wir würden unverschämt sein, *we should, would, might be barefaced.*
 ihr würdet elternlos sein, „ „ „ „ *without*
parents,
 sie würden vaterlos sein, „ „ „ „ *fatherless.*

Conditional Compound.

Singular.

Ich würde mutterlos gewesen sein, *I should have been motherless.*
 du würdest verlassen gewesen sein, „ „ „ *forsaken.*
 er würde ausgeartet gewesen sein, „ „ „ *degenerated.*

Plural.

Wir würden liebenswürdig gewesen sein, *we should have been amiable.*
 ihr würdet würdig gewesen sein, „ „ „ „ *worthy.*
 sie würden unwürdig gewesen sein, „ „ „ „ *unworthy.*
 or, dass ich mutterlos gewesen sein würde, *that I should, would, or*
might have been motherless.

Imperative.

Singular.

Sei du bedacht, *be thou careful.*
 sei er aufmerksam, *or lasst ihn aufmerksam sein, let him be attentive.*
 sei sie milde, *or lasst sie milde sein, let her be mild.*

Plural.

Sein wir gewissenhaft, or, lasst uns gewissenhaft sein, *let us be conscientious.*

seid ihr billig, *be you equitable.*

sein sie bieder, or lasst sie bieder sein, *let them be upright.*

sein Sie wacker, *be you brave*; speaking politely to a person.

Infinitive.

Überall sein, *to be everywhere.*

Participle Present.

Participle Past.

Seiend, *being.*

Gewesen, *been.*

Participle Past Compound.

Bescheiden gewesen sein, *to have been circumspect.*

Infinitive Future.

Beredsam sein werden, *to be about to be eloquent.*

Infinitive Future Compound.

Geschwätzig gewesen sein werden, *to have been about to be talkative.*

Conjugate the same verb through all its tenses.

1. Interrogatively. Bin ich? bist du? ist er? *Am I? Art thou?*
2. Negatively. Ich bin nicht, *I am not*, &c.
3. Interrogatively, Negatively. Bin ich nicht? *Am I not?* &c.

Haben, *to have.* Habend, *having.* Gehabt, *had.*

Gehabt haben, *having had.*

*Present Indicative.**Present Subjunctive.*

Ich habe-freunde, <i>I have friends.</i>	Ich habe, or dass ich habe, <i>I may have, or, that I might have, &c.</i>
du hast-freude, <i>thou hast joy.</i>	du habest.
er hat-feinde, <i>he has enemies.</i>	er habe.
wir haben-eltern, <i>we have parents.</i>	wir haben.
ihr habet-verwandte, <i>you have relations.</i>	ihr habet.
sie haben geld, <i>they have money.</i>	sie haben.

Imperfect Indicative.

Ich hatte-zeit, *I had time.*

du hattest-vögel, „ *birds.*

er hatte-hunde, „ *dogs.*

wir hatten-katzen, „ *cats.*

ihr hattet-ratten, „ *rats.*

sie hatten-mäuse, „ *mice.*

Imperfect Subjunctive.

Ich hätte, or, dass ich hätte, *I might have, or that I might have, &c.*

du hättest.

er hätte.

wir hätten.

ihr hättet.

sie hätten.

Past Tense.

Ich habe kleider gehabt, *I have had clothes.*

Ich habe gehabt, or dass ich gehabt habe, *that I may have had, &c.*

Preterpluperfect.

Ich hatte soldaten gehabt, *I had had soldiers; and so on by adding gehabt to the imperfect.*

Ich hätte gehabt, or dass ich gehabt hätte, *that I might have had, &c.*

Future Indicative.

Ich werde neuigkeiten haben, *I shall have news; and so on, by adding haben after ich werde.*

Future Subjunctive.

Ich werde haben or dass ich haben werde, *that I shall have, &c.*

Future Compound Indicative.

Ich werde vertraute gehabt haben, *I shall have had confidants.*

Dass ich ein haus gehabt haben werde, *that I shall have had a house.*

du wirst gesellschaft gehabt haben, *thou wilt have had company.*

dass du häuser gehabt haben werdest, *that thou wilt have had houses.*

er wird verdross gehabt haben, *he will have had displeasure.*

dass er milch gehabt haben werde, *that he will have had milk.*

*Future Compound Indicative.**Future Compound Subjunctive.*

wir werden oxen gehabt haben, <i>we shall have had oxen.</i>	dass wir rosen gehabt haben wer- den, <i>that we shall have had roses.</i>
ihr werdet fuchse gehabt haben, <i>you will have had foxes.</i>	dass ihr wein gehabt haben werdet, <i>that you will have had wine.</i>
sie werden schweine gehabt ha- ben, <i>they will have had swine.</i>	dass sie bier gehabt haben werden, <i>that they will have had beer.</i>

Conditional.

Ich würde ein schwerdt haben, <i>I might, should, would, have a sword.</i>	
du würdest zucker haben, ,, ,, ,, ,, sugar.	
er würde thee haben, ,, ,, ,, ,, tea.	
wir würden kaffee haben, ,, ,, ,, ,, coffee.	
ihr würdet fruchte haben, ,, ,, ,, ,, fruits.	
sie würden karten haben, ,, ,, ,, ,, cards.	

Wenn, indem, obwohl, obschon, obgleich, dass, wiewohl, ich haben würde, *though, if, that, &c. I should have* ,, ,,
du haben würdest, &c. Remark that *wenn, dass, obwohl, ob-*
schon, &c. and the relative pronouns, *welcher, der*, require the
whole finite verb at the end of a sentence. The above con-
junctions require the subjunctive mood whenever a wish,
doubt, or a command is implied. *Vide Syntax.*

Conditional Compound.

Ich würde strumpfbänder gehabt haben, *I should have had garters ;*
and so on, placing gehabt haben, after würde, or wenn, dass,
indem, weil, obwohl, obschon, obgleich, wiewohl, ich gehabt
haben würde, &c. ; which conjunctions require the finite verb
at the end.

Imperative.

Habe-du geduld, *have thou patience.*

habe-er, or, lass ihn entschlossenheit haben, *let him have resolution.*

haben-wlr, or lasset uns kaltblütigkeit haben, *let us have sang froid.*

habet-ihr gelassenheit, *have forbearance.*

haben-sie gold, or lasst sie gold haben, *let them have gold.*

Werden in all its employments.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>To form the Future of</i>	<i>To form all Passive</i>
<i>To become, or get.</i>	<i>all German Verbs.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Ich werde,	sprechen,	geliebt,
<i>I become.</i>	<i>I shall speak.</i>	<i>I am loved.</i>
du wirst,	schreiben,	gelobt,
<i>thou becomest.</i>	<i>thou wilt write.</i>	<i>thou art praised.</i>
er wird,	lesen,	geehrt,
<i>he becomes.</i>	<i>he will read.</i>	<i>he is honoured.</i>
sie wird,	gehen,	geachtet,
<i>she becomes.</i>	<i>she will go.</i>	<i>she is esteemed.</i>
es wird,	lernen,	gelehrt,
<i>it becomes.</i>	<i>it will learn.</i>	<i>it is taught.</i>
man wird,	lehren,	gelobt,
<i>one becomes.</i>	<i>one will teach.</i>	<i>one is praised.</i>
wir werden,	singen,	gesehen,
<i>we become.</i>	<i>we shall sing.</i>	<i>we are seen.</i>
ihr werdet,	tanzen,	gefunden,
<i>you become.</i>	<i>you will dance.</i>	<i>you are found.</i>
sie werden,	lachen,	ausgelacht,
<i>they become.</i>	<i>they or you will laugh.</i>	<i>they are laughed at.</i>

Imperfect.

Ich wurde,	gefragt,
<i>I became.</i>	<i>I was asked.</i>
du wurdest,	belohnt,
<i>thou becomest,</i>	<i>thou wast rewarded.</i>
er wurde,	verrathen,
<i>he became.</i>	<i>he was betrayed.</i>
wir wurden,	gefangen,
<i>we became.</i>	<i>we were taken.</i>
ihr wurdet,	befreiet,
<i>you became.</i>	<i>you were liberated.</i>
sie wurden,	gestärket.
<i>they became.</i>	<i>they were strengthened</i>

Past.

Ich bin geworden,
I am become, I have become.
 du bist geworden,
thou art become.
 er ist geworden,
he is become.
 wir sind geworden,
we are become.
 ihr seid geworden,
you are become.
 sie sind geworden,
they are become.

Passive.

Ich bin gewärmt worden,*
I have been warmed.
 du bist gewarnet worden,
thou hast been warned,
 er ist gewaschen worden,
he has been washed.
 wir sind geschlagen worden,
we have been beaten.
 ihr seid eingeladen worden,
you have been invited.
 sie sind unterrichtet worden,
they have been instructed.

Preterpluperfect.

Ich war geworden,
I was become, I had become.
 du warst geworden,
thou wast become, thou hadst be-
come.

Ich war ausgefragt worden,
I had been interrogated.
 du warst verklagt worden,
thou hadst been accused.

er war geworden,
he was become, he had become.
 wir waren geworden,
we had become.
 ihr waret geworden,
you were become, you had become.
 sie waren geworden,
they were become, they had become.

er war verworfen worden,
he had been rejected.
 wir waren vergessen worden,
we had been forgotten.
 ihr waret getroffen worden,
you had been hit.
 sie waren getadelt worden,
they had been blamed.

Future.

Ich werde werden,
I shall become.
 du wirst werden,
thou wilt become.
 er wird werden,
he will become.

Future Passive.

Ich werde getragen werden,
I shall be carried.
 du wirst verführt werden,
thou wilt be seduced.
 er wird belohnt werden,
he will be rewarded.

* In the passive the initial syllable *ge* of *geworden* is dropped, and instead of *geworden*, the Germans use *worden*.

Future.

wir werden werden,
we shall become.
 ihr werdet werden,
you will become.
 sie werden werden,
they will become.

Future Passive.

wir werden geschätzt werden,
we shall be esteemed.
 ihr werdet verachtet werden,
you will be despised.
 sie werden verstanden werden,
they will be understood.

Future Compound.

Ich werde geworden sein,
I shall have become.
 du wirst geworden sein,
thou wilt have become.
 er wird geworden sein,
he will have become.
 wir werden geworden sein,
we shall have become, &c.

Ich werde verfolgt worden sein,
I shall have been persecuted.
 du wirst geplaget worden sein,
thou wilt have been plagued.
 er wird bemitleidet worden sein,
he will have been compassionated.
 wir werden bereichert worden
 sein,
we shall have been enriched, &c.

Imperative.

Werde du,
become thou.
 werde er,
let him become.
 werden wir, lasset uns werden,
let us become.
 werdet ihr,
become you.
 werden sie, lasst sie werden,
let them become.

werde du gerichtet,
be thou judged.
 werde er hingerichtet,
let him be executed.
 lasset uns geachtet werden,
let us be esteemed.
 werdet ihr abgedankt,
be you dismissed.
 lasst sie ermahnt werden,
let them be admonished.

Subjunctive Present.

Dass ich werde,
that I may become.
 dass du werdest,
that thou mayst become.
 dass er werde,
that he may become.

Subjunctive Passive Present.

Dass ich verlassen werde,
that I may be abandoned.
 dass du aufgeopfert werdest,
that thou mayst be sacrificed.
 dass er überzeugt werde,
that he may be convinced.

Subjunctive Present.

dass wir werden,
that we may become.
 dass ihr werdet,
that you may become.
 dass sie werden,
that they may become.

Subjunctive Passive Present.

dass wir besucht werden,
that we may be visited (receive visits)
 dass ihr versucht werdet,
that you may be tempted.
 dass sie gezwungen werden,
that they may be forced.

Imperfect Subjunctive.

*The Conditional of all
 German Verbs is thus
 formed, as already
 stated.*

*The Conditional
 Passive.*

Ich würde,
I might, should,
would become.

Ich würde fragen.
I should ask.

Ich würde aufgehalten,
I shall be detained.

du würdest,
thou wouldst become.

du würdest tragen,
thou wouldst carry.

du würdest gestossen.
thou wouldst be pushed.

er würde,
he would become.

er würde sagen,
he would say.

er würde gesegnet,
he would be blessed.

wir würden,
we should become.

wir würden fangen,
we should catch.

wir würden verläumd-
 et,
*we should be calum-
 niated.*

ihr würdet,
you would become.

ihr würdet essen,
you would eat.

ihr würdet versehen,
you would be provided.

sie würden,
they would become.

sie würden reisen,
they would travel.

sie würden zerrissen,
they would be torn.

*Conditional Com-
 pound.**Active.**Passive.*

Ich würde geworden
 sein.

Ich würde gelobt ha-
 ben.

Ich würde gelobt wor-
 den sein,

I should have become.

I should have praised.

*I should have been
 praised.*

du würdest geworden
 sein,

du würdest geachtet
 haben,

du würdest geachtet
 worden sein,

*thou wouldst have be-
 come.*

*thou wouldst have
 esteemed.*

*thou wouldst have been
 esteemed.*

<i>Conditional Compound.</i>	<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
er würde geworden sein, <i>he would have become.</i>	er würde gesegnet haben, <i>he would have blessed.</i>	er würde gesegnet worden sein, <i>he would have been blessed.</i>
wir würden geworden sein, <i>we should have become.</i>	wir würden gesehen haben, <i>we should have seen.</i>	wir würden gesehen worden sein, <i>we should have been seen.</i>
ihr würdet geworden sein. <i>you would have become.</i>	ihr würdet angeklagt haben, <i>you would have accused.</i>	ihr würdet angeklagt worden sein, <i>you would have been accused.</i>
sie würden geworden sein, <i>they would have become.</i>	sie würden gelobt haben, <i>they would have praised.</i>	sie würden gelobt worden sein, <i>they would have been praised.</i>

CHAPTER X.

ON REGULAR VERBS.

General Rules.

1. All German verbs end in *en*, in the infinitive mood, and but very few in *n*.

2. The participle present of all the German verbs is formed by adding *d* to the infinitive, as *haben*, *habend*; *loben*, *lobend*; and it is then declined like the adnouns.

3. The participle past of regular verbs is formed from the infinitive, by prefixing the particle *ge* to the infinitive, and by changing the last *n* of the infinitive into *t*, as *loben*, *gelobet*; *lieben*, *geliebet*.

4. The first person singular ends in *e*, and is formed from the infinitive by cutting off the final *n*.

5. The second person singular ends in *st*, and is formed by adding *st* to the first person—du lobest, du liebest.

6. The third person of the present indicative is formed from the infinitive by changing the final *n* into *t*—er lobet, er liebet.

7. In the plural, the first and third persons are alike, and always end in *n*; the second person ends in *et*—wir loben, ihr lobet, sie loben.

8. The imperfect of the regular verbs is formed from the infinitive, by changing the final *n* into *te*, as loben, ich lobete, or lobte. The contraction is preferred in the indicative mood; in the subjunctive the contraction is not often used.

9. In the imperfect, the first and third persons singular end the same: the second adds *st*. In the plural, as already said, the first and third end in *en*, and the second in *et*, in all verbs.

Ich lobte, du lobtest, er lobte.
wir lobten, ihr lobtet, sie lobten.

10. The verbs in *ern* and *eln* elegantly drop the middle *e* whenever the last syllable adds an *e*, as *sameln*, *to collect*, ich *samle*; *I collect*; *wandern*, ich *wandre*; *handeln*, *to deal*, ich *handle*; *er samle*, *he may collect*, *samle er*, *let him collect*, &c.

Conjugation of the Regular Verb, Enden, to end.

Indicative Present.

Ich ende, *I end*.
du endest, *thou endest*.
er endet, *he ends*.
wir enden, *we end*.
ihr endet, *you end*.
sie enden, *they end*.
Sie enden, *you end*.

Subjunctive Present.

Dass ich ende.
dass du endest.
dass er ende.
dass wir enden.
dass ihr endet.
dass sie enden.
dass Sie enden.

Indicative Imperfect.

Ich endete, *I ended*, &c.
du endetest.
er endete.

Subjunctive Imperfect.

Dass ich endete, *that I ended*, &c.
dass du endetest.
dass er endete.

Indicative Imperfect.

wir endeten.
ihr endetet.
sie endeten.

Subjunctive Imperfect.

dass wir endeten.
dass ihr endetet.
dass sie endeten.

Past Compound.

Ich habe geendet, <i>I have ended</i> , &c.	Dass ich geendet habe, <i>that I have ended</i> .
du hast geendet.	dass du geendet habest.
er hat geendet.	dass er geendet habe.
wir haben geendet.	dass wir geendet haben.
ihr habet geendet.	dass ihr geendet habet.
sie haben geendet.	dass sie geendet haben.

Preterpluperfect.

Ich hatte geendet, <i>I have ended</i> .	Dass ich geendet hätte.
du hattest geendet.	dass du geendet hättest.
er hatte geendet.	dass er geendet hätte.
wir hatten geendet.	dass wir geendet hätten.
ihr hättet geendet.	dass ihr geendet hättet.
sie hatten geendet.	dass sie geendet hätten.

Future.

Ich werde enden, <i>I shall or will end</i> .	Dass ich enden werde.
du wirst enden.	dass du enden werdest.
er wird enden.	dass er enden werde.
wir werden enden.	dass wir enden werden.
ihr werdet enden.	dass ihr enden werdet.
sie werden enden.	dass sie enden werden.

Future Past, or Compound.

Ich werde geendet haben, <i>I shall or will have ended</i> .	Dass ich geendet haben werde.
du wirst geendet haben.	dass du geendet haben werdest.
er wird geendet haben.	dass er geendet haben werde.

Future Compound.

wir werden geendet haben.	dass wir geendet haben werden.
ihr werdet geendet haben.	dass ihr geendet haben werdet.
sie werden geendet haben.	dass sie geendet haben werden.

Conditional.

Ich würde enden, or dass ich en-	Dass wir enden würden.
den würde, <i>that I should end,</i>	
&c.	
dass du enden würdest.	dass ihr enden würdet.
dass er enden würde.	dass sie enden würden.

Conditional Compound.

Ich würde geendet haben, <i>I should</i>	dass wir geendet haben würden.
<i>have ended,</i> or, dass ich geendet	
haben würde.	
dass du geendet haben würdest.	dass ihr geendet haben würdet.
dass er geendet haben würde.	dass sie geendet haben würden.

Imperative.

Ende du, *end thou.*
 ende er, sie, es, *let him, her, it, end.*
 enden wir, or lasset uns enden, *let us end.*
 endet ihr, *end you.*
 enden sie, or lasset sie enden, *let them end.*
 enden Sie, *end you, speaking politely.*

Reciprocal verbs are conjugated upon the same principle as in English; they take *haben* for their auxiliary verb.

Sich Wärmen, *to warm oneself.*

Indicative Present.

Ich wärme mich, <i>I warm myself.</i>	wir wärmen uns, <i>we warm ourselves.</i>
du wärmest dich, <i>thou warmest thyself.</i>	ihr wärmet euch, <i>you warm yourselves, or Yourself.</i>

Indicative Present.

er wärmt sich, *he warms himself.* sie wärmen sich, *they warm themselves.*
 sie wärmt sich, *she warms herself.* Sie wärmen sich, *you warm yourselves.*
 es wärmt sich, *it warms itself.* self.
 man wärmt Sich, *one warms oneself.*

Imperfect.

Ich wärmte mich, *I warmed myself, &c.*

Past Compound.

Ich habe mich gewärmet, *I have warmed myself, &c.*

Preterpluperfect.

Ich hatte mich gewärmet, *I had warmed myself, &c.*

Future.

Ich werde mich wärmen, *I shall warm myself, &c.*

Future Compound.

Ich werde mich gewärmet haben, *I shall have warmed myself, &c.*

Present Subjunctive.

Dass ich mich wärme, *that I may warm myself, &c.*

Imperfect Subjunctive.

Dass ich mich wärmte, *that I might warm myself, &c.*

Past Compound.

Dass ich mich gewärmet habe, *that I may have warmed myself, &c.*

Preterpluperfect.

Dass ich mich gewärmet hätte, *that I might have warmed myself, &c.*

Conditional.

Ich würde mich wärmen, *I should warm myself, &c.*

Conditional Compound.

Ich würde mich gewärmet haben, or dass ich mich gewärmet haben würde, *I should have warmed myself, &c.*

Imperative.

Wärme du dich, or wärme dich, *warm thyself.*

wärme er sich, or lasst ihn sich wärmen, *let him warm himself.*

wärme sie sich, or lasst sie sich wärmen, *let her warm herself.*

wärme es sich, or lasst es sich wärmen, *let it warm itself.*

wärmen wir uns, *let us warm ourselves.*

wärmet euch, *warm yourself, or yourselves.*

wärmen sie sich, or lasset sie sich wärmen, *let them warm themselves.*

wärmen Sie sich, *warm yourself.*

Compound verb with a separable particle, the accent falling on the separable particle.

Auswandern, *to wander abroad, to go abroad.*

Indicative Present.

Ich wandre aus, *I wander out,* Wir wandern aus, *we wander out.*

du wanderst aus, *thou wanderest* ihr wandert aus, *you wander out.*

er wandert aus, *he wanders out.* sie wandern aus, *they wander out.*

Imperfect.

Ich wanderte aus, *I wandered out, &c.*

Past Compound.

Ich bin ausgewandert, *I am gone abroad.*

Preterpluperfect.

Ich war ausgewandert, *I was gone abroad.*

Future.

Ich werde auswandern, *I shall wander abroad.*

Future Compound.

Ich werde ausgewandert sein, *I shall be gone abroad.*

Conditional.

Ich würde auswandern, *I should go abroad.*

Conditional Compound.

Ich würde ausgewandert sein, *I should be gone abroad.*

Imperative.

Wandre du aus, *go thou abroad.*

wandre er aus, or lasst ihn auswandern, *let him go abroad.*

lasst uns auswandern, *let us go abroad.*

wandert aus, *go ye abroad.*

wandern sie aus, or lasst sie auswandern, *let them go abroad.*

Subjunctive Present.

Dass ich auswandre, or ich wandere aus, *that I may wander out.*

dass du auswandrest, *that thou mayst wander out.*

dass er auswandre, *that he may wander out.*

dass sie auswandre, *that she may wander out.*

dass wir answandern, *that we may wander out.*

dass ihr auswandert, *that you may wander out.*

dass sie auswandern, *that they may wander out.*

Imperfect.

Dass ich auswanderte, &c.

Past Compound.

Dass ich ausgewandert sei, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

Dass ich ausgewandert wäre, &c.

Future.

Dass ich auswandern werde, &c.

Future Compound.

Dass ich ausgewandert sein werde, &c.

Conditional.

Dass ich auswandern würde, &c.

Conditional Compound.

Dass ich ausgewandert sein würde, &c.

Participle Present.

Auswandernd, *wandering abroad.*

Participle Past.

Ausgewandert, *wandered abroad.*

The separation of the participle does not take place in the infinitive, gerund, participles present and past, and whenever the verb stands at the end of a sentence.

Compound verb with an inseparable participle, the accent falling on the first syllable of the verb itself.

*Befreunden, to befriend.**Present Indicative.*

Ich befreunde, *I befriend.*

Imperfect.

Ich befreundete, *I befriended.*

Past Compound.

Ich habe befreundet, *I have befriended.*

Preterpluperfect.

Ich hatte befreundet, *I had befriended.*

Present Subjunctive.

Dass ich befreunde, *that I may befriend.*

Imperfect.

Dass ich befreundete, *that I befriend.*

Past Compound.

Dass ich befreundet habe, *that I may have befriended.*

Preterpluperfect.

Dass ich befreundet hätte, *that I might have befriended.*

Future.

Ich werde befreunden, *I shall befriend.*

Conditional.

Ich würde befreunden, *I should befriend.*

Future.

Dass ich befreunden werde, &c.

Conditional.

Dass ich befreunden würde, &c.

ÜBER ZUSAMMENGESETZTE ZEITWÖRTER.

Remarks on the German Compound Verbs.

As it appears by the preceding two conjugations, there are separable and inseparable compound verbs. Separable ones are those which have one or two of the following words prefixed to them in the infinite mood, and in which case the accent invariably falls on the words so prefixed, *an, auf, ab, aus, durch, herab, heraus, davon, empor, unter, oben, zu, zwischen, wieder, über, nach, dar, bei, vor, ob, fehl, fort, heim, her, hin, los, nieder, weg*: and all adverbs when they are prefixed and united to the infinitive of a verb, viz. *ausgehen, to go out*; *nachgehen, to go after*; *übergehen, to go over*; *umgehen, to associate*, are separable ones.

The inseparable compound verbs have generally the following syllables prefixed to their infinitives, and then the accent falls, of course, on the verb, viz. *be, emp, er, ge, hinter, voll, ent, zer, ver, miss, wider, früh, hand, lieb, muth, recht, ur, wall, weis*, or any other word prefixed to the infinitive if the accent falls on the verb, and not on the word prefixed: *behaupten, to maintain*; *bethéuern, to assert*; *umgéhen, to surround*; *übergéhen, to pass over*; *hinterlassen, to bequeath*; &c.

Separable compound verbs admit of the participial augmentative particle *ge* in the participle past, and of the preposition *zu* in the infinitive between the preposition and the verb, as:—*ausgehen, to go out*; *ausgegangen, gone out*; *nachzugeben, to give way*.

Of the inseparable compound verbs it is to be observed, 1st, that those compound of *ge, be, emp, ent, er, ver, zer, wider*, and of any word prefixed to the verb with the accent on the verb, do not admit of the augmentative particle, *ge*, in the participle past, as:—

Befehlen, *to command*.

empfinden, *to feel*.

entsprechen, *to succeed*.

Befohlen, *commanded*.

empfunden, *felt*.

entsprochen, *succeeded*.

erzählen, <i>to relate.</i>	erzählt, <i>related.</i>
gestehen, <i>to acknowledge.</i>	gestanden, <i>acknowledged.</i>
vertheilen, <i>to distribute.</i>	vertheilt, <i>distributed.</i>
zerbrechen, <i>to break to pieces.</i>	zerbrochen, <i>broken to pieces.</i>
hintergehen, <i>to deceive.</i>	hintergangen, <i>deceived.</i>
vollziehen, <i>to execute.</i>	vollzogen, <i>executed.</i>
widersprechen, <i>to contradict.</i>	widersprochen, <i>contradicted, &c.</i>

The same rule follow the single verbs of foreign introduction:—

Spazieren, <i>to walk.</i>	spaziert, <i>walked.</i>
studieren, <i>to study.</i>	studiert, <i>studied.</i>
regieren, <i>to rule.</i>	regiert, <i>ruled, reigned.</i>
schattiren, <i>to shadow.</i>	schattirt, <i>shadowed.</i>
triumphiren, <i>to triumph.</i>	triumphirt, <i>triumphed.</i>

N.B. The following inseparable compound verbs, which have the accent on the initial particle, admit of the participial augmentative particle *ge*, in the participle past; they are as follows:—

Antworten, <i>to answer.</i>	geantwortet, <i>answered, ant.</i>
frühstücken, <i>to breakfast.</i>	gefrühstücket, <i>breakfasted, früh.</i>
handhaben, <i>to manage.</i>	gehandhabt, <i>managed, hand.</i>
liebkosen, <i>to caress.</i>	geliebkoset, <i>caressed, lieb.</i>
muthmassen, <i>to suppose.</i>	gemuthmasset, <i>supposed, muth.</i>
rechtfertigen, <i>to justify.</i>	gerechtfertiget, <i>justified, recht.</i>
urtheilen, <i>to judge.</i>	geurtheilet, <i>judged, ur.</i>
wallfahrten, <i>to perform a pilgrimage.</i>	gewallfahrtet, <i>wall.</i>
weissagen, <i>to prophecy.</i>	weisgesagt, <i>prophesied, weis.</i>

Verbs compounded with *miss*, which answers to the English *mis* and *dis*, take the augment *ge* and the preposition *zu* before the participle and infinitive, when employed either in an active or a transitive sense; as, *missbrauchen, to misuse*; *gemissbrauchet, misused*; *missbilligen, to disapprove*; *gemissbilliget, disapproved*; *zu missbilligen, to disapprove*; but some take *ge* in the middle, as, *missarten, to degenerate*;

missgeartet, *degenerated*; missleiten, *to mislead*; missgeleitet, *misled*; misstreten, *to slip*; missgetreten, *slipped*; but in missbegrieffen, *to misconceive*, *ge* is left out in the participle; as, missbegriffen, *misconceived*, begreifen being already an inseparable verb, which rule is applicable with similar verbs. Some few neuters drop the participial augment *ge*; as, missfallen, *to displease*; es hat mir missfallen, *it has displeased me*; misslingen, *to fail*; es ist misslungen, *it has failed*; missrathen, *to miscarry*; es ist müssrathen, *it has miscarried*; missverstehen, *to misunderstand*; man hat es missverstanden, *it has been misunderstood*.

As already said, if the accent is upon *miss*, the compound active verb adds *ge* to the participle past,—but mark that in neuter verbs the additional syllables *ge*, or *zu*, are between *miss* and the verb. Whenever the accent is upon the verb, the *ge* is omitted in the participle past.

CHAPTER XI.

ÜBER UNREGELMÄSSIGE ZEITWÖRTER.—ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. The irregularity of the German verbs generally consists in the second and third persons singular of the indicative :—for the first person singular and the whole plural are regular.

2. In the imperfect indicative, knowing the first person singular, the other ones are easily found; for the second person singular always adds *st*,—the third person is like the first. In the plural the first and third persons add *en*, and the second *et*; or *t*.

If there is an *a*, *o*, or *u*, in the imperfect indicative, the said letters are changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, for the subjunctive—

3. In the participle past;

4. In the second person singular of the imperative, though most of them are regular in this mood. To those verbs which

take *sein* for their auxiliary, the letter *s* has been placed at the end.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Backen, <i>to bake.</i>	r.	Ich backte brod backete, <i>I baked</i> <i>bread.</i> das brod buck, <i>the</i> <i>bread baked.</i>		back. du.	gebacken.
Befehlen, <i>to command.</i>	du befiehlst, er befiehlt.	befahl.	befähle.	befiehl.	befohlen.
Sich befeissen, <i>to endeavour.</i>	r.	befliess.	befliesse.	r.	befliessen.
Beginnen, <i>to begin.</i>	du beginnst. er beginnt.	begann.	begänne.	r.	begonnen.
Beissen, <i>to bite.</i>	du beissest. er beisst.	biss.	bisse.	r.	gebissen.
Bergen, <i>to hide.</i>	du birgst. er birgt.	barg.	bärke.	birg.	geborgen.
Bersten, <i>to burst.</i>	r.	barst.	bärste.	r.	geborsten, s and h.
Sich besinnen, <i>to bethink.</i>	See <i>sinnen.</i>				
Betrieden, <i>to cheat.</i>	See <i>triegen.</i>				
Bewegen, <i>to induce.</i>	du bewegst.	bewog.	bewöge.	r.	bewogen.

Bewegen, to move, or to stir, is regular.

Biegen, <i>to bend.</i>	du biegst.	bog.	böge.	r.	gebogen.
Bieten, <i>to offer.</i>	r.	bot.	böte.	r.	geboten.
Binden, <i>to bind.</i>	r.	band.	bände.	r.	gebunden.
Bitten, <i>to beg.</i>	r.	bat.	bäte.	r.	gebeten.
Blasen, <i>to blow.</i>	du bläsest. er bläst.	blies.	bliese.	r.	geblasen.

Imperfect.

	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Bleiben, <i>to remain.</i>	du bleibst. er bleibt.	blieb.	bliebe.	r. geblieben, s.	
Braten, <i>to roast.</i>	r.	r.	r.	r. gebraten.	

Braten; *to get roasted*, du brätst, er brät ich briet.

Brechen, <i>to break.</i>	du brichst. er bricht.	brach.	bräche.	brich. gebrochen.	
Brennen, <i>to burn.</i>	r.	brannte.	bren- nete.	r. gebrannt.	
Bringen, <i>to bring.</i>	r.	brachte.	brächte	r. gebracht.	
Dringen, <i>to press, to crowd, to throng.</i>	du dringst. er dringt.	drang.	dränge.	r. gedrungen. r.	
Denken, <i>think.</i>	r.	dachte.	dächte.	r. gedacht.	
Dreschen, <i>to thrash.</i>	du drischest. er drischt.	drasch.	dräsche.	drisch. gedroschen.	
Dürfen, <i>to dare.</i>	ich darf, du darfst, er darf.	durfte.	dürfte.	gedurft.	
Empfehlen. <i>to recommend.</i>	See befehlen.				
Erbbleichen, <i>to grow pale.</i>	du erbleichst. er erbleicht.	erblich.	er- bliche.	r. erblichen, s.	
Erkören, <i>to elect.</i>		erkor.	erköre.	r. erkoren.	
Erlöschen, <i>to go out, to be extinguished.</i>	du erlöschest. er erlöscht.	erlosch.	erlösche.	r. erloschen, s.	
Erschallen, <i>to resound.</i>	es erschallt.	es erscholl.	es erschölle.	r. erschollen, s.	
Erschrecken, <i>to get frightened.</i>	du erschrickst. er erschrickt.	er- schrack.	er- schräcke.	r. erschrocken, s.	

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative. Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
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Erschrecken, *to frighten*, is regular.

Essen, <i>to eat.</i>	du issest. er isst.	ass.	ässe.	iss du. gegessen.
Fahren, <i>to drive in a coach.</i>	du fährst. er fährt.	fuhr.	führe.	r. gefahren, h and s.

Willfahren, *to comply*, is regular.

Fallen, <i>to fall.</i>	du fällst. er fällt.	fiel.	fiele.	r. gefallen, s.
Fangen, <i>to catch.</i>	du fängst. er fängt.	fang.	finge.	r. gefangen.
Fechten, <i>to fight, to fence.</i>	du fichtest. er ficht.	focht.	füchte.	r. gefochten.
Finden, <i>to find.</i>	r.	fand.	fände.	r. gefunden.
Flechten, <i>to plait, to twist, to wreath.</i>	r.	flocht.	flöchte.	r. geflochten.
Fliegen, <i>to fly.</i>	r.	flog.	flöge.	r. geflogen, s.
Fliehen, <i>to flee.</i>	r.	floh.	flöhe.	r. geflohen, s.
Fliessen, <i>to flow.</i>	r.	floss.	flösse.	r. geflossen, s. and h.
Fressen, <i>to devour.</i>	du frissest. er frisst.	frass.	frässe.	friss. gefressen.
Frieren, <i>to freeze.</i>	r.	fror.	fröre.	r. gefroren, h. and s.
Gähren, <i>to ferment.</i>	r.	gohr.	göbre.	r. gegohren.
Gebären, <i>to bring forth.</i>	du gebärst. er gebärt.	gebar.	gebäre.	r. geboren.
Geben, <i>to give.</i>	du gibst. er gibt.	gab.	gäbe.	gib du. gegeben.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Gedeihen, <i>to prosper.</i>	r.	gedieh.	gediehe.	gedei- hedu.	gediehen, s.
Gehen, <i>to go.</i>	du gehst. er geht.	ging.	ginge.	r.	gegangen, s.
Gelingen, <i>to succeed.</i>	r.	gelang.	gelänge.	r.	gelungen, s.
Gelten, <i>to be worth.</i>	du giltst. er gilt.	galt.	gälte.	gilt du.	gegolten.
Genesen, <i>to recover.</i>	r.	genas.	genäse.	r.	genesen, s.
Geniessen, <i>to enjoy.</i>	r.	genoss.	genösse.	r.	genossen.
Geschehen, <i>to happen, to occur.</i>	er geschieht.	es geschäh.	es geschähe.	r.	geschehen. s.
Gewinnen, <i>to win.</i>	r.	gewann.	gewänne.	r.	gewonnen.
Giessen, <i>to pour.</i>	r.	goss.	gösse.	r.	gegossen.
Gleichen, <i>to resemble.</i>	r.	glich.	gliche.	r.	geglichen.
Gleiten, <i>to glide, to slide.</i>	r.	glitt.	glitte.	r.	geglitten, h and s.
Graben, <i>to dig.</i>	du gräbst. er gräbt.	grub.	grube.	r.	gegraben.
Greiffen, <i>to seize with the hand.</i>		griff.	griffe.	r.	gegriffen.
Haben, <i>to have.</i>	du hast er hat.	hatte.	hätte.		gehabt.
Halten, <i>to hold.</i>	du hältst. er hält,	hielt.	hielte.	r.	gehalten.
Hangen, or Hängen, <i>to hang up, to adhere, to stick, to be suspended.</i>	du hängst. er hängt.	hing.	hinge.	r.	gehangen.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Hauen, to hew with a sword, or with any war- like instrument.	r.	hieb.	hiebe.	r.	gehauen.
Hauen, to cut wood, is regular.					
Heben, to heave.	r.	hob.	höbe.	r.	gehoben.
Heissen, to be called or named, to bid.	du heissest. er heisst.	hiess.	hiesse.	r.	geheissen.
Helfen to help.	du hilfst. er hilft.	half.	hälfe.	hilf.	geholfen.
Keifen, to contend.	du keifst. er keift.	kiff.	kiffe.	r.	gekiffen.
Klieben, to split.	r.	klob.	klöbe.	r.	gekloben.
Klimmen, to climb.	du klimmst. er klimmt.	klom.	klömme.	r.	geklommen, s.
Klingen, to sound.	du klingst. er klingt.	klång.	klänge.	r.	geklungen.
Kneifen, or Kneipen, to pinch.	r.	kniff. knipp.	kniffe. knippe.	r.	gekniffen. geknippen.
Kommen, to come.	du kommst. er kommt.	kam.	käme.	r.	gekommen, s.
Kennen, to know, to be ac- quainted with.	du kennst, er kennt.	kannte.	ken- nete.	r.	gekannt.
Können, to be able, can, may, to know, to do any thing, or understand.	Ich kann. du kannst. er kann.	konnte.	könnte.		gekonnt.
Kriechen, to creep.	du kriechst. er kriecht.	kroch.	kröche.	r.	gekrochen, s.
Laden, to load.	r.	lad, or r.	r.	r.	geladen.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Lassen, to leave, to let, but not to let on hire.	du lässest. er lässt.	liess.	liesse.	r. gelassen.	

So go all its compounds, except *veranlassen, to cause, to occasion*, which is regular.

Laufen, to run.	du läufst. er läuft.	lief.	liefe.	r. gelaufen, s.
Leiden, to suffer.	du leidest. er leidet.	litt.	litte.	r. gelitten.
Leihen, to lend.	r.	lieh.	liehe.	r. geliehen.
Lesen, to read.	r.	las.	läse.	r. gelesen.
Liegen, to lie, to lie down.	du liegst. er liegt.	lag.	läge.	r. gelegen.
Lügen, to tell an untruth.	r.	log.	löge.	r. gelogen.
Mahlen, to ground.	r.	mahlte.	mahlete.	r. gemahlen.

Malen, to paint, is regular.

Meiden, to avoid.	r.	mied.	miede.	r. gemieden.
Melken, to milk.	r.	molke.	mölke.	r. gemolken.
Messen.	du missest. er misst.	mass.	mässe.	miss. gemessen.
Mögen, the potential verb may.	Ich mag. du magst. er mag.	mochte.	möchte.	r. gemocht.
Müssen, the verb must.	Ich muss. du musst. er muss.	musste.	müsste.	gemusst.
Nehmen.	du nimmst. er nimmt.	nahm.	nähme.	nimm. genommen.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Nennen, to name.	r.	nannte.	nennete.	r.	genannt.
Pfeifen, to whistle.	r.	pfiff.	pfiffe.	r.	gepfiffen.
Pflegen, to nurse, to cultivate.	r.	pflog.	pfloge.	r.	gepflogen.

Pflegen, to be accustomed, is regular.

Preisen, to praise, to commend, to glorify.	r.	pries.	priese.	r.	gepriesen.
Quellen, to spring.	du quillst. er quillt.	quoll.	quölle.	r.	gequollen, s.

But, speaking of vegetables, is regular.

Rathen, to give advice.	du räthst. er räth.	rieth.	riethe.	r.	gerathen.
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And so go all its compounds, except heirathen, to marry, which is regular.

Reiben, to rub.	r.	rieb.	riebe.	r.	gerieben.
Reissen, to tear.	r.	riss.	risse.	r.	gerissen.
Reiten, to ride on horseback.	r.	ritt.	ritte.	r.	geritten, s. and h.
Rennen, to run.	r.	rannte.	rennete.	r.	gerannt, s. and h.
Riechen, to smell.	r.	roch.	röche.	r.	gerochen.
Ringen, to wrestle, to struggle.	r.	rang.	ränge.	r.	gerungen.
Rinnen, to run like liquids do, to flow.	r.	rann.	ränne.	r.	geronnen, s. and h.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Das <i>Fass</i> hat geronnen, die <i>milch</i> ist geronnen.					
Rufen, <i>to call.</i>	r.	rief.	riefe.	r.	gerufen.
Saufen, <i>to drink as animals do.</i>	du säufst. er säuft.	soff.	söffe.	r.	gesoffen.
Saugen, <i>to suck.</i>	r.	sog.	söge.	r.	gesogen.

Säugen, *to suckle*, is regular.

Schaffen, <i>to create.</i>	r.	schuf.	schüfe.	r.	geschaffen.
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But when *schaffen* signifies *to order*, it is regular, as are also *anschaffen*, *to provide*, *to procure*.

Scheiden, <i>to part.</i>	r.	schied.	schiede.	r.	geschieden, s.
Scheinen, <i>to shine.</i>	r.	schien.	schiene.	r.	geschienen.
Schelten, <i>to chide.</i>	r.	schalt.	schälte.	r.	gescholten.
Scheren, <i>to shear, to fleece.</i>	r.	schor.	schöre.	r.	geschoren.

The same *bescheren*, *to shave*; but *bescheren*, *to bestow a present*, is regular.

Schieben, <i>to shove, to push.</i>	r.	schob.	schöbe.	r.	geschoben.
Schiessen, <i>to shoot.</i>	r.	schoss.	schösse.	r.	geschossen.
Schinden, <i>to flay.</i>	r.	schund.	schünde.	r.	geschunden.
Schlafen, <i>to sleep.</i>	du schläfst. er schläft.	schief.	schliefe.	r.	geschlafen.
Schlagen, <i>to beat.</i>	du schlägst. er schlägt.	schlug.	schlüge.	r.	geschlagen.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Schleichen, <i>to sneak, to steal into.</i>	r.	schlich.	schliche.	r.	geschlichen. s.
Schleifen, <i>to whet, to grind, to sharpen.</i>	r.	schliff.	schliffe.	r.	geschliffen.

When schleifen denotes *to drag, to demolish*, it is regular.

Schleissen, <i>to slit, to split, to strip quills.</i>	r.	schliss.	schlisse.	r.	geschlissen, h and s.
Schließen, <i>to slip, to creep.</i>	r.	schloff.	schlöße.	r.	geschlossen, s.
Schliessen, <i>to shut, conclude.</i>	r.	schloss.	schlösse.	r.	geschlossen.
Schlingen, <i>to sling.</i>	r.	schlang.	schlänge.	r.	geschlungen.
Schmeissen, <i>to throw, to cast, to fling.</i>	r.	schmiss.	schmisse.	r.	geschmissen.
Schmelzen, <i>to melt, to liquify.</i>	r.	schmolz.	schmölze.	r.	geschmolzen, s and h.

As verb neuter, it is irregular; but if employed as verb active, *i. e.* to reduce any thing into a liquid, it is then regular.

Schneiden, <i>to cut.</i>	r.	schnitt.	schnitte.	r.	geschnitten.
Schnauben, or Schniepen, <i>to snuff, to breathe as horses do, to snort.</i>	r.	schnob.	schnobe.	r.	geschnoben.
Schreiben, <i>to write.</i>	r.	schrieb.	schriebe.	r.	geschrieben.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Schreien, to squall, to bawl, to scream, to squeak, to shriek, to cry aloud.	r.	schrie.	schrie.	r.	geschrien.
Schreiten, to proceed, to stride.	r.	schrift.	schrifte.	r.	geschritten.
Schwären, to fester, to suppurate.	r.	schwor.	schwöre.	r.	geschworen, s.
Schweigen, to be silent, to keep silence.	r.	schwie.	schwie- ge.	r.	geschwie- gen.
Schwellen, to swell.	du schwillst. er schwillt.	schwoll.	schwölle.	r.	geschwol- len, s.

When *schwellen* is taken in active sense, it is then regular.

Schwimmen, to swim.	r,	schwamm.	schwäm- me.	r.	geschwom- men, s & h.
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Er ist über den fluss geschwommen; das öl hat auf der oberfläche gecshwommen.

Schwinden, to vanish.	r.	schwand.	schwän- de.	r.	geschwun- den, s.
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And all its compounds.

Schwingen, to swing.	r.	schwang.	schwän- ge.	r.	geschwun- gen.
Schwören, to swear.	r.	schwor.	schwöre.	r.	geschworen.

As also all its compounds.

Sehen, to see.	du siehest. er siehet.	sah.	sähe.	sieh.	gesehen.
Sieden, to seeth, to boil.	r.	sott.	sötte.	r.	gesotten.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Senden, <i>to send.</i>	r.	sandte.	sendete.	r.	gesandt.
Sein, <i>to be.</i>	Ich bin. du bist. er ist.	war.	wäre.	sei.	gewesen, s.
Singen, <i>to sing.</i>	r.	sang.	sänge.	r.	gesungen,
Sinken, <i>to sink.</i>	r.	sank.	sänke,		gesunken, s.
Sinnen. <i>to reflect, to meditate.</i>	r.	sann.	sänne.	r.	gesonnen.
Sinnen, <i>to intend.</i> We say, ich bin gesinnt; ich war gesinnt; ich werde gesinnt sein, &c.					
Sitzen, <i>to sit.</i>	r.	sass.	sässe.	r.	gesessen.
Sollen, <i>to be obliged, shall, ought.</i>	r.	sollte.	sollte.		gesollt.
Speien, <i>to spit, to vomit.</i>	r.	spie.	spie.	r.	gespien.
Spinnen, <i>to spin.</i>	r.	spann.	spänne.	r.	gesponnen.
Spleissen, <i>to split.</i>	r.	spliss.	splisse.	r.	gesplissen, s and h.
Sprechen, <i>to speak.</i>	du sprichst. er spricht.	sprach.	spräche.	sprich.	gesprochen.
Spriessen, <i>to sprout, to shoot up.</i>	r.	spross.	sprösse.	r.	gesprossen, s.
Springen, <i>to jump.</i>	r.	sprang.	spränge.	r.	gesprungen, s and h.
Stechen, <i>to prick.</i>	du stichst. er sticht.	stach.	stäche.	stich.	gestochen.
Stehen, <i>to stand.</i>	r.	stand.	stände.	r.	gestanden.

As also all its compounds.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Stehlen, to steal.	du stiehst. er stiehlt.	stahl.	stähle.	stiehl.	gestohlen.
Steigen, to ascend, to mount.	r.	stieg.	stiege.	r.	gestiegen, s.
Sterben, to die.	du stirbst. er stirbt.	starb.	stärbe.	stirb.	gestorben, s.
Stieben, to scatter.	r.	stob.	stöbe.	r.	gestoben, s.
Stinken, to stink.	r.	stank.	stänke.	r.	gestunken.
Stossen, to push.	du stössest. er stösst.	stiess.	stiesse.	r.	gestossen.
Streichen, to stroke, to cancel, to pass over as birds do, to strike.	r.	strich.	striche.	r.	gestrichen.
Streiten, to fight, to contend.	r.	stritt.	stritte.	r.	gestritten.
Thun, to do.	Ich thue. du thust. er thut.	that.	thäte.	thu.	gethan.
Tragen, to carry, to bear.	du trägst. er trägt.	trug.	trüge.	r.	getragen.

And so go all its compounds.

Treffen, to hit.	du triffst. er trifft.	traf.	träfe.	triff.	getroffen.
Treiben, to drive.	r.	trieb.	triebe.	r.	getrieben.

As also all its compounds.

Treten, to tread.	du trittst. er tritt.	trat.	träte.	tritt.	getreten, s. and h.
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As also all its compounds.

Triegen, to deceive.	r.	trog.	tröge.	r.	getrogen.
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And its compounds.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Triefen, <i>to drop, to trickle, to drip.</i>	r.	troff.	tröffe.	r.	getroffen.
Trinken, <i>to drink.</i>	r.	trank.	tränke.	r.	getrunken.

As also all its compounds.

Verbleichen, <i>to grow pale, to die.</i>	r.	verblich.	verbliche.	r.	verblichen. s.
Verderben,	du verdirbst. er verdirbt.	verdarb.	verdarbe.	verdirb.	verdorben.
Verdriessen, <i>to displease.</i>	er verdriesst.	verdross.	verdrösse.		verdrossen.
Vergessen, <i>to forget.</i>	du vergisest. er vergisst.	vergass.	vergäse.	vergiss.	vergessen.
Vergleichen, <i>to compare.</i>	r.	verglich.	vergliche.	r.	verglichen.
Verlieren, <i>to lose.</i>	du verlierst. er verliert.	verlor.	verlöre.	r.	verloren.
Verzeihen, <i>to pardon.</i>	r.	verzieh.	verziehe.	r.	verziehen.
Verlöschen, <i>to get extinguished, to expire, to go out, as any fire does.</i>	du verlischest. er verlischt.	verlosch.	verlösche.	verlisch.	verloschen. s.
Wachsen, <i>to grow.</i>	du wächsest. er wächst.	wuchs.	wüchse.	r.	gewachsen. s.
Waschen, <i>to wash.</i>	du wäschest. er wäscht.	wusch.	wüsche.	r.	gewaschen.

And its compounds.

Wägen, <i>to weigh.</i>	r.	wog.	wöge.	r.	gewogen.
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Wiegen, *to rock*, is regular.

Imperfect.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Participle Past.</i>
Weichen, to give way, to retreat, to stand out of the way, to yield.	r.	wich.	wiche.	r.	gewichen, s.

Weichen, to soak, to soften, is regular.

Weisen, to shew, to indicate, to point out.	r.	wies.	wiese.	r.	gewiesen.
Wenden, to turn.	r.	wandte.	wendete.	r.	gewendet.
Werben, to court, to sue for, to re- cruit, or enrol.	du wirbst. er wirbt.	warb.	wärbe.	wirb.	geworben.
Werden, to become, to get, to be, shall, or will.	du wirst. er wird.	wurde.	würde.	r.	geworden, s. worden as auxiliary.
Winden, to wind.	r.	wand.	wände.	r.	gewunden.
Wissen, to know, to have a know- ledge of.	Ich weiss. du weisst. er weiss.	wusste.	wüsste.	wisse.	gewusst.
Wollen, the verb will, to have a mind, to intend, to wish, or com- mand.	Ich will. du willst. er will.	wollte.	wollte.		gewollt.
Zeihen, to accuse of.	r.	zieh.	ziehe.	r.	geziehen.
Ziehen, to draw, pass, or march.	r.	zog.	zöge.	r.	gezogen, s. and h.
Zwingen, to force, to oblige.	r.	zwang.	zwänge.	r.	gezwungen.

All the compound verbs of any of the preceding ones are to be conjugated with the same inflections as the verbs from which they are derived, which is also the case with the English irregular verbs.

The verbs *dürfen, können, lassen, mögen, müssen, solen, wollen*, being accompanied by the infinitive of another verb, though they be in the past participle in other languages, were formerly placed in the infinitive, in German, as follows—but modern writers avoid that system.

<i>He ought not to have written it,</i>	Er hätte es nicht schreiben sollen.
<i>He has not dared to speak,</i>	Er hat nicht sprechen dürfen.
<i>I have been able to do it,</i>	Ich habe es thun können.
<i>He ought to have told it to me,</i>	Er hätte es mir sagen müssen.
<i>I allowed him to speak,</i>	Ich habe ihn sprechen lassen.
<i>I would not see him,</i>	Ich habe ihn nicht sehen wollen, or mögen.
<i>I could have done it,</i>	Ich hätte es thun können.
<i>He was obliged to go,</i>	Er hat gehen müssen.
<i>He could have trusted me,</i>	Er hätte mir trauen können,
<i>He should have bethought himself,</i>	Er hätte es bedenken sollen.

CHAPTER XII.

ÜBER BINDEWÖRTER.—ON CONJUNCTIONS.

The following unite merely words and periods together, without altering the natural position of the finite verb. *Doch, yet, still; und, and; auch, also; dennach, still, yet; aber, allein, sondern, but; denn, for, because, however; entweder, either*, is followed by *oder, or*, in the same sentence—*entweder diesen morgen, oder diesen abend, either this morning, or this evening*. *Weder, neither*, is followed by *noch, nor*, *Ich bin weder reich noch arm, I am neither rich nor poor*. *Zwar, indeed, in fact*, is followed by *aber, doch, but, however*,

Formerly, the finite verb was placed at the very end of a sentence consisting of several lines, after some conjunctions, and after the relative pronouns; but the modern writers bring it as much as possible immediately after its nominative, by shortening the first part of the sentence, and by introducing a comma or virgula between the first part of the sentence and the after part, by which position the sentence becomes much clearer, and is easier understood by all parties. I must acknowledge that the old way of placing the finite verb at the end of five or six lines is enough to puzzle even the natives; and, consequently, much more foreigners, who have a wish to cultivate the German language.

The following conjugations and relative pronouns will have the finite verb at the end of the first part of the sentence, even after the participle and the infinitives; but regard should be had to what I have just alluded, for nothing is more embarrassing to beginners, and even to many natives, than to be obliged to look for the finite verb at the end of three or four lines, as it will be found in most of the old writers, by which the finest thoughts lose their sterling beauty, and become now and then rather obscure.

Als, *as*, *when*; aufdass, *damit*, *that*, *in order that*; demnach, *whereas*; ehe, *before*, *ere*; in so fern, *so far as*, *in so much*; ausgenommen, *provided*; nachdem, *after*, *since*; weil, *because*; wenn, *if*; ob, *whether*, *if*; da, *when*; indem, *since*; dass, *that*; wo, *so*, *if*; wofern, *sofern*, *dafern*, *if*, *provided*; ungeachtet, *notwithstanding*; wann, *when*, not interrogatively; wiewol, *obwol*, *obgleich*, *obschon*, *wenn*, *auch*, *wengleich*, *though*.

The following conclusive pronouns, folgerungs—fürwörter, require the verb before its nominative.

Darum, *therefore*; daher, *hence*, *therefore*; deshalb, *deswegen*, *umdeswillen*, *therefore*, *on that account*; entweder, *either*, *so*, *then*, *therefore*; zwar, *indeed*, *in fact*; indessen, *in the mean time*.

Darum sagte er es ihm, *therefore he said, told it to him*.

So werden wir heute schreiben, *then we shall write to-day*.

Recapitulation of conjunctions, which throw the finite verb quite to the end of the sentence, and which generally require another conjunction, in the next following sentence, with the nominative after the finite verb:—

Entweder, <i>either</i> .	requires after it	oder, <i>or</i> .
Weder, <i>neither</i> .	„	noch, <i>nor</i> .
Wenn, <i>if</i> .	„	so, <i>then</i> .
Wie, <i>gleichwie</i> , als, <i>as</i> .	„	so, <i>then</i> .
So bald als, <i>as soon as</i> .	„	so, <i>then</i> .
Je mehr, <i>the more</i> .	„	desto, <i>the, &c.</i>
Je weniger, <i>the less</i> .	„	desto, <i>&c.</i>
Je grösser, <i>the greater</i> .	„	desto, <i>&c.</i>
Nicht, <i>not</i> .	„	sondern, <i>but</i> .
Nicht allein, } <i>not only</i> .	„	sondern auch, <i>but also</i> .
Nicht nur, }		
Obschon, }		so, so—doch, or so—
Obgleich, } <i>though</i> .	„	dennoch, <i>yet, notwithstanding</i> .
Obwohl, }		
Wenn schon, }		so—demungeachtet,
Wenn auch, }		so—nicht destoweniger,
Wiewohl, }	„	<i>nevertheless, still</i> .

Wenn Sie auch nicht meiner meinung sind, so sind sie doch gute leute, *though they are not of my opinion, they are nevertheless good people*. Je mehr der mensch seinen nächsten liebt, desto mehr wird er von Gott gesegnet, *the more man loves his neighbour, the more he is blessed by God*.

Besides the preceding conjunctions, the following also throw the finite verb to the end of the sentence—

Ausser wenn, *except*; bevor, *ehe*, bis, *till*; dafern, *provided*; falls, *in case*; indem, *since*; in so fern, *as far as*; je nachdem, *according*; ohne dass, *without*; seit dem, *since that time*; wenn immer, *whenever*.

As also the simple or compound relative pronominal adverbs—

Wo, *when*; wie, *how*; der, *this*; welcher, *which*; worüber, *about which*; worauf, *whereupon, upon which*; worunter, *amongst which*; wofür, *for which*; wozu, *to which*; was für, *what kind*; in a relative sense.

CHAPTER XIII.

ÜBER VORWÖRTER.—ON PREPOSITIONS.

The following prepositions govern the genitive:—

Anstatt, *or, statt, instead of*; ausserhalb, *outside, without*; diesseits, *diesseit, on this side*; halben, halber, *for the sake of*; jenseit, jenseits, *yonder*; innerhalb, *within*; kraft, *by virtue of, according to*; laut, *according to, pursuant*; mittels, *vermittelst, by means of*; oberhalb, *at the upper part*; unterhalb, *at the lower part*; ungeachtet, *notwithstanding*; unweit, unfern, *not far from*; um willen, *for the sake of*; um friedens willen, *for the sake of peace*; vermöge pursuant, *by dint of*; trotz, *notwithstanding*; während, *during*; wegen must be placed after its nouns, von rechtswegen, *for the sake of right*.

The dative govern:—

Aus, *out of, from*; ausser, *except*; bei, *with*; binnen, *within*; entgegen, *against*; gegenüber, *over against*; gemäss, *according to*; mit, *with dative and ablative, nach, to, after*; nächst, *next*; nebst, *with*; ob, *over, on account of*; sammt, *with*; seit, *since*; von, *ablative, from, by*; zu, *to*; zuwider, *contrary to*.

Also:—Auf, *upon*; zwischen, *between*; unter, *under*; vor, *before*; über, *over*; hinter, *behind*; in, *in*; an, *on, at*; not implying a movement; but whenever a movement is implied, either in reality or imagination, these prepositions govern the accusative. Those who know Latin, will soon understand this rule.

The *e*, is often dropped in the singular, in the masculine and neuter nouns, when they are preceded by the above prepositions.

The accusative govern:—

Durch, *through*; entlang, *along*; für, *for*; gegen, *towards, against*; ohne, *without*; sonder, *without (poetical)*; um, *for, about*; wider, *against*.

The following prepositions are often contracted with the article:—

Ans, *for an das*; aufs, *for auf das*; zum, *for zu dem*; am, *for*

an dem, *on the* ; zur, *for zu der* ; im, *for in dem* ; ins, *for in das, in the* ; übers, *for über das, over the*.

Aus, mit, von, are classed by the modern grammarians to govern the dative ; but those who know Latin will clearly see that they actually govern the ablative, which case, in fact, terminates like the dative. It may, however, be better to know that mit, aus, and von, govern in reality the ablative, as ex and cum do in Latin.

As already observed in the treatise on verbs, many of the prepositions are prefixed and united to the infinitives of verbs, which generally take the accent and stress from the verb thus united, and are always separated from the verb, and placed at the end of the sentence, whenever the verb itself does not come to stand at the end ; but whenever the verb is placed at the end of the sentence, then the preposition is not separated from it: umgehen, *to associate* ; ich gehe mit ihm um, *I associate with him*.

These prepositions are never separated from their verbs, whenever they do not take away the stress or accent from the verb, as umgêhen, *to walk round* ; ich umgêhe die stadt, *I walk round the town* ; hintergehen, *to go behind* ; ich gehe hinter, *I go behind* ; hintergêhen, *to deceive* ; er hintergêht ihn, *he deceives him*.

Übersehen, *to look over* ; Ich sehe über den garten, *I look over the garden*.

Übersêhen, *to overlook* ; ich übersêhe den fehler, *I overlook the error*.

Some prepositions are united to the adverbs, da, *there* ; hier, *here* ; wo, *where* ; which adverbs often stand for the relative pronouns, welcher and was.

Da, dar, often stands in composition for dieser, der, derselbe. Dabei, *with it, thereby* ; daran, *on it, thereon* ; darauf, *thereupon* ; daraus, *from it, therefrom* ; darein, *into it, thereinto* ; darin, *therein, in it, within* ; darnach, *thereafter, after it, about it* ; darum, *therefore, for it* ; darüber, *on that account, on that point* ; darunter, *under*

it, under that ; dafür, for that, for it ; dagegen, against it ; damit, with it, therewith ; davon, thereof, of it, from it ; daneben, near it ; dawider, against that, against it ; dazu, thereto, to it ; davor, before that ; dazwischen, between that ; woran, whereon, on which ; worauf, whereupon, upon which ; wodurch, therewith, through which ; warum, why ; wogegen, whereas, against which ; wovon, whereof ; wozu, to which, whereto ; worin, wherein ; womit, therewith ; worneben, besides which ; worüber, about which, upon which, whereupon ; wofür, for which ; worunter, amongst whom, or which, under which ; hinterher, in the rear, behind ; hinter drein, after ; umher, round, about, &c.

CHAPTER XIV.

ÜBER NEBENWÖRTER.—ON ADVERBS.

All adjectives may be considered as adverbs when they are not placed immediately before their respective substantives; their comparatives and superlatives are made in the same manner as those of adjectives, with the only difference that they are indeclinable.

The following adverbs have an irregular comparison:—

<i>nahe, near.</i>	<i>näher, nearer.</i>	<i>am nächsten, next, nearest.</i>
<i>bald, soon.</i>	<i>eher, sooner.</i>	<i>am ehesten, the soonest.</i>
<i>hoch, high.</i>	<i>höher, higher.</i>	<i>am höchsten, highest.</i>
<i>gern, willingly.</i>	<i>lieber, rather.</i>	<i>am liebsten, the dearest.</i>
<i>oft, often.</i>	<i>öfter, oftener.</i>	<i>am öftesten, oftenest.</i>
<i>aussen, outward.</i>	<i>äusser, more outward,</i>	<i>am äussersten, outmost.</i>
<i>innen, inward.</i>	<i>inner, interior, more inward.</i>	<i>innerst, inmost.</i>
<i>vorn, before.</i>	<i>vorder, more before.</i>	<i>vorderst, foremost.</i>
<i>viel, much.</i>	<i>mehr, more.</i>	<i>am meisten, most.</i>

Adverbs of Place.

<i>allhier, here.</i>	<i>abwärts, downwards.</i>
<i>dabei, at it.</i>	<i>aufwärts, upwards.</i>

Adverbs of Place.

da, <i>there</i> .	seitwärts, <i>sideways</i> .
daselbst, <i>in that very place</i> .	hinüber, <i>on the other side, yonder</i> .
dort, <i>there</i> .	herüber, <i>over here</i> .
drüber, üben, <i>yonder</i> .	dorthin, <i>thither, thence</i> .
darunten, dort unten, <i>there below</i> .	nirgends, <i>no where</i> .
hierher, <i>hither</i> .	heim, <i>home</i> .
umher, <i>about</i> .	daheim, <i>at home</i> .
herum, <i>round about</i> .	fern, <i>far</i> .
jenseits, <i>yonder</i> .	dicht, <i>close</i> .
diesseits, <i>on this side</i> .	entfernt, <i>distant</i> .

Adverbs of Time.

nun, <i>now</i> .	spät, <i>late</i> .
heute, <i>to-day</i> .	zeitig, <i>early</i> .
jezt, <i>now</i> .	früh, <i>early</i> .
eben nun, <i>just now</i> .	vorher, <i>before</i> .
morgen, <i>to-morrow</i> .	lange, <i>long ago</i> .
übermorgen, <i>the day after to-morrow</i> .	immer stets, <i>always</i> .
gestern, <i>yesterday</i> .	allezeit, <i>always</i> .
vorgestern, ehegestern, <i>before yesterday</i> .	ewig, <i>ever</i> .
neulich, <i>not long ago</i> .	nie, <i>never</i> .
letztthin, <i>lately</i> .	niemals, <i>never</i> .
heuer, <i>during the year</i> .	keinmal, <i>at no time</i> .
bisweilen, <i>now and then</i> .	zuweilen, <i>now and then</i> .
schon, <i>bereits, already</i> .	bisher, <i>hitherto</i> .

Adverbs of Quantity.

Einmal, <i>once</i> .	besonders, <i>particularly</i> .	allein, <i>alone</i> .
einfach, <i>single</i> .	sämmtlich, <i>altogether</i> .	häufig, <i>frequently</i> .
einzeln, <i>single</i> .	allerseits, <i>on all sides</i> .	

Miscellaneous Adverbs.

bestimmt, <i>positively</i> .	unendlich, <i>infinitely</i> .
gewiss, <i>surely</i> .	ungemein, <i>uncommonly</i> .
so, <i>so</i> .	vorzüglich, <i>particularly</i> .

Miscellaneous Adverbs.

sehr, <i>very much.</i>	beinahe, <i>fast, almost.</i>
überaus, <i>extremely.</i>	dann, <i>then.</i>
so, eben so, <i>just so.</i>	warum? <i>why?</i>
als, <i>as.</i>	wohin, <i>whereto.</i>
nicht, <i>not.</i>	woher? <i>from whence?</i>
nicht mehr, <i>no more.</i>	ja, <i>yes.</i>
weit, <i>far.</i>	ja wohl, <i>yes (politely).</i>
noch, <i>yet.</i>	nicht doch! <i>you do not say so!</i>
doch, <i>yet.</i>	nie, <i>never.</i>
hoch, <i>high.</i>	niemals, <i>never.</i>
hold, <i>amiable.</i>	nein, <i>no.</i>
hässlich, <i>plain.</i>	keines weges, <i>by no means.</i>
wie, <i>how.</i>	wie so! <i>how!</i>
wo, <i>where.</i>	zwar! <i>indeed!</i>
wann, <i>when.</i>	

As already said, out of every adjective we can make an adverb when it stands alone, and not immediately before a noun, or immediately after a pronoun personal.

CHAPTER XV.

ÜBER EMPFINDUNGSWÖRTER.—ON INTERJECTIONS.

Auf, auf! <i>up, up!</i>	Ach! Au weh! <i>oh woe!</i>
Hurtig! <i>quick!</i>	Pfui! <i>fy!</i>
Frisch auf! <i>cheer up!</i>	Schande! <i>shame!</i>
Brav, trefflich, schön! <i>bravo!</i>	Hu! <i>fy!</i>
Göttlich! <i>capital!</i>	Weh dir! <i>woe to thee!</i>
Fort! <i>off! away!</i>	Heil, dir! <i>hail to thee!</i>
Halt! <i>halt! hold!</i>	Leider! <i>alas!</i>
Ah! ha! <i>hoho! ay!</i>	O armer mann! <i>oh the poor man!</i>
Y! Ei! O!	O Himmel! <i>oh Heaven!</i>
Ha, hei, juhei! <i>huzzah! bravo!</i>	Paff, piff, paff, puff!
	Hurrah; Hurrah!

Zur arbeit, zum werke! *to the work!*
 O schauderhaft! *oh horrid!*
 O schrecklich! *oh dreadful!*
 O wie fürchterlich! *oh how dreadful!*
 Donner wetter! *thunder and lightning!*
 Potz tausend! *zounds!*
 Glück zu! *good luck!*
 (Frisch gewagt, ist halb gewonnen.)
 Stille, sachte! *hush, gently!*
 Pardon! *quarters!* kein pardon! *no quarters!*
 Habt acht, achtung! *attention!*
 Fertig! *ready!*
 Schlagt an! *present!*
 Feuer! *fire!*
 Gott bewahre! *God forbid!*
 In Gottes namen! *in the name of God!*
 Was ist? was gibts? *what is the matter?*
 O wunder! wie herrlich! *o wonderful!*
 Fort! *away!*
 Weg mit—euch! *away with you!*
 Willkommen! *welcome!*
 Wer da? *who is there? who comes there?*
 Vorgesehen, achtung! *take care!*
 Weg da! *stand off!*
 Sapperment, der geier, kreuzwetter! *zounds and odds!*
 Allerliebst! *very fine!*
 Nieder zu boden! *down!*

CHAPTER XVI.

WORTFÜGUNG.—SYNTAX.

From the preceding rudiments of the German grammar, every well informed mind will soon feel convinced of the affinity which exists between the English and German languages, since most of the English monosyllables are of the old

German origin, with very few exceptions; and, of course, those words which the Germans themselves have derived, either from the Greek, Latin, or Hebrew. The conjugation of the verbs, the comparatives and superlatives of the ad-nouns and adverbs, as also the cardinal numbers, the pro-nouns, the articles, the prepositions, and interjections, speak at once for themselves, that the greater part of the gram-matical inflections have a considerable resemblance between the English and German languages.

The great difficulty in translating or writing German, is that the participles past and the infinitives are generally placed at the end of every sentence, and often by virtue of some con-junctions and relative pronouns, pointed out in the preceding grammar, the finite verb is placed at the end of the sentence, even after the past participles and the infinitive, which diffi-culty is soon overcome by referring to the chapter on the con-junctions; and, for which reason, I should recommend to all students of the German language, to commit those conjunc-tions and relative pronouns to memory, which is, in fact, a matter of few moments, that they might then be prepared whenever they meet with any of the said conjunctive and relative pronouns, to place the finite verb at the end of the sentence in writing German, and to look for the finite verb at the end of a sentence, when they translate from the German.

As to the use of articles, they are employed nearly in the same manner as in English; but beginners had better not omit the article in German before the nouns, except they are fully convinced the same is to be omitted; for, if they place even the article before a noun in German, it is not a very great error, when it would be quite the reverse in the English language. I shall however give some rules on that subject.

The definite article is placed in German—

I. Before all nouns when not taken in a general sense; but when only an indeterminate part of it is named, then it is omitted as in English:—

Die guten mütter sind das schätzbarste gut der menschheit:

2. Before all words taken substantively :—

Das lehren, der lehrer, das gehen.

3. Before nouns of dignities, situations.

4. Before all proper names, when we wish to particularise them :—

Er ist der Titus unseres Zeit alters.

Or before proper names which have an adjective before them.

Der edle redliche Blücher.

5. Before proper names of authors, when we do not name the writings of the same :—

Ich habe den Uhland gelesen. *I have read the works of Uhland.*

We put the definite article before proper names, speaking of one either in a confidential or disrespectful manner :—

Der Heinrich ist gestern abwesend gewesen. *Henry was absent yesterday.*

6. Before proper names of rivers, woods, lakes, seas, mountains, constellations, months, and some countries :—

Die Donau, der Rhein, die Themse, der Etna, der Vesuvius, der Stromboli, der Brenner, der Cirknizer See, der Ocean, der Mai, der December.

7. It is not necessary to repeat the article before every noun if they are all of the same gender and number, but the article must be placed before every noun if they are not of the same gender and number. Should there be, however, any particular stress or difference between the names thus expressed, then the article is by all means placed before them.

8. The indefinite article, ein, eine, is used as in English :

Ein Gott, ein Vater, ein Himmel, ein Gut, ein Wohl, ein Glaube.

The third person plural being used in addressing a person (see personal pronouns) instead of the second person, you, as in English, it cannot therefore be employed in relating of third

persons, what they may have said or done. To avoid confusion, this is better expressed by *man*—*they say*, *man sagt*; *they told it me*, *man hat es mir gesagt*.

The present is often employed instead of the future.

For example: *Ich komme morgen wieder*, instead of *Ich werde morgen wieder kommen*. *I shall return to-morrow*.

In elevated compositions, and animated historical narrations, the present is frequently used instead of the imperfect, in order to give vivacity to the action, and to place it as if it were before the eyes of the reader or auditor.

The subjunctive is employed in German—

1. When an uncertain result is to be denoted, which is often the case after the conjunctions, *dass*, *damit*, *that*; *wenn*, *if*; *als wenn*, *as if*; *ob*, *if*. *Ich sagte es ihm, damit er sich gut aufführe*. *I told it him, that he may behave well*.

2. After the verbs which denote a wish, request, admonition, counsel, appearance, order, will, condition, hope, belief: *Er rathet ihm dass er es mir sage*. *He advises him to tell it me*. In which case the conjunctions *wenn*, *obschon*, *dass*, *obgleich*, generally precede the sentence.

3. When we cite our own words or those of another: *Er sagte er wäre hier gewesen*. *He said he had been here*.

Remark.—But when the thing spoken of is simply declared the indicative must be employed, as in English.

The participle has all the qualities of an adjective, for it is declined and compared like it, with the definite and indefinite articles: *Der betagte mann*. *The old man*.

The present participle is employed as well with verbs active as neuter, but it has always an active signification. Therefore one can say: *Das erfrischende wasser*. *The refreshing water*.

Only the participles past of such neuter verbs, which are conjugated with *sein*, can be used as adjectives. Those conjugated with *haben* cannot be employed.

The infinitive is used without *zu*—

When it is the subject of the phrase, and precedes. For example: Viel sprechen ist wahrlich keine tugend. *Much speaking is indeed no virtue.* But when it is put after the predicate it receives *zu*: Es ist wahrlich keine tugend viel zu sprechen. *It is indeed no virtue to speak much.*

After the verbs, heissen, *to order*; helfen, *to help*; hören, *to hear*; lehren, *to teach*; lernen, *to learn*; sehen, *to see*; fühlen, *to feel*. Ich sehe das schiff in die see stechen. *I see the vessel put to sea.*

In some other verbs, however, only in particular phrases—

After bleiben, *to remain*. Er blieb da hangen, liegen, sitzen, stocken, stehen, wohnen, &c. *He remained there, hanging, lying, sitting, stammering, standing, dwelling, &c.*

After finden, *to find*: Er fand ihn im busche schlafen, liegen. *He found him sleeping, lying in the bush.*

Fahren, with spazieren fahren, *to drive out*.

Gehen, spazieren, betteln, schlafen, wallfahrten gehen. *To take a walk, to go a begging, to go to sleep, to go on pilgrimage, &c.* But it is not allowed to say: Ich gehe ihn holen suchen, but Ich gehe ihn zu holen, zu suchen. *I go to fetch, or to seek him.*

Er hat gut lachen, *he may well laugh*. Er hat viel geld liegen, *he is moneyed*. Er hat geld auf zinsen stehen, *he has money out on interest*. In other combinations *zu* is required. For example: Er hat viel zu thun, *he has much to do*. Er hat viel geld zu verzehren, *he has much money to spend*.

Legen.—Er wollte sich schon schlafen legen, *he would already go to sleep*.

Machen.—Er machte mich lachen, weinen, *he made me laugh, weep*.

Nennen.—Das nenne ich geschickt, *that I call being skilful*. Das nenne ich laufen, prahlen, schlafen, trinken, &c., *that I call running, boasting, sleeping, drinking, &c.*

Reiten with spazieren reiten, *to take a ride*.

Sein.—Hier ist gut fahren, gehen, reisen, *here is good driv-*

ing, walking, travelling. Gelehrten ist gut predigen, *a word to the wise.* Heute ist schlecht säen, *to-day it is bad sowing.* Hier ist gut sein, *it is good to be here.* In other combinations *zu* must be retained. For example: Der brief ist gut zu lesen, *the letter is good to read.*

Thun, only in combination with nichts als, *nothing but.* Er thut nichts als essen, trinken, und schlafen, *he does nothing but eat, drink, and sleep.*

The infinitive receives always *zu*—

When it forms the relation which is expressed by a noun in the genitive or accusative. For example: Die begierde zu gefallen, *i. e. des gefallens, the desire to please, or of pleasing.*

After the excluding preposition ohne *without.* But ohne does not govern the accusative in this case. For example: Er ging weg ohne mir zu antworten, *he went away without answering me.* Er erzählte alles ohne mich zu verrathen, *he told all without betraying me.*

The dative and accusative are governed in these examples by the verbs *antworten* and *verrathen.*

When a purpose was denoted. For example: Ich reisete weg mich zu zerstreuen, *I set out to divert my mind.*

By adding the conjunction *um*, the purpose is strengthened. Er kam, um mit mir über die sache zu sprechen, *he came in order to speak with me about the matter.* But the conjunction *um* is indispensable, when the purpose is expressed before the action. For example: Um meinen freunden zu dienen, habe ich diesen schritt gewagt, *in order to serve my friends, I have ventured this step.*

The verbs bleiben, *to remain*; scheinen, *to appear*; sein, *to be*; werden, *to become*; require a double nominative. The first is the subject, the second the predicate. For example: Er wird unser richter sein, *he will be our judge.*

When the person or thing spoken of is compared with another by means of the conjunctions *also* or *wie*, a double nominative is required, as is the case in English.

Idiomatical Expressions.

Des morgens, des mittags, des abends, des nachts, instead of am morgen, am mittage, am abend, in der nacht, *in the morning, noon, evening, night*; but not heute abends, but heute, abend, *this evening*. Gestern mittag, *yesterday noon*, &c. So also with the days of the week: Sonntags gehen sie in die kirche, montags aber auf den jahrmakrt, or am sonntage, am montage, *on Sunday they go to church, but on Monday to the fair*. The genitive in the following phrases must be remarked: die zietungen hiesigen orts erwähnen nichts davon, *the newspapers of this place do not mention any thing of it*. Wir wollen stehenden fusses dahin gehen, *we will go there while on our feet*. Ich meines theils habe nichts daran auszusetzen, *as for me I find no fault with it*. Wir mussten unverrichteter sache wieder weggehen, *we must go away without having performed any thing*. Meines wissens ist es nicht geschehen, *as far as I know, it is not done*.

The genitive is governed by some adjectives. To them belong: bedürftig, *wanting of*; beflissen, *studious of*; befugt, *entitled to*; benöthigt, *to be in want of*; bewusst, *conscious of*; unbewusst, *unconscious of*; eingedenk, *mindful of*; uneingedenk, *not mindful of*; fähig, *capable of*; unfähig, *incapable of*; froh, *enjoying*; gewahr, *aware of*; gewartig, *expecting of*; gewiss, *certain of*; gewohnt, *used*; habhaft, *getting possession of*; kundig, *knowing*; ledig, *freed, single*; los, *rid of*; mächtig, *master of*; müde, *weary of*; quitt, *rid of*; satt, *satiated*; schuldig, *guilty of*; sicher, *sure*; theilhaft, *participating*; überdrüssig, *disgusted*; verdächtig, *suspected of*; verlustig, *forfeiting, losing*; voll, *full of*; werth, *worthy of*; unwerth, unwürdig, *unworthy of*.

The genitive require also the following verbs:—

Anklagen, *to accuse*; belehren, *to inform*; berauben, *to deprive*; beschuldigen, *to charge*; entladen, *to disburthen*; entlassen, *to dismiss*; entledigen, *to free*; entsetzen, *to remove*; gewähren, *to grant*; überheben, *to free from*; überzeugen, *to convict*; würdigen, *to deign*.

Reciprocal verbs:—

Sich anmassen, *to assume*; sich annehmen, *to take care of*; sich bedienen, *to make use of*; sich befleissigen, *to apply to*; sich begeben, *to renounce*; sich bemächtigen, *to take possession of*; sich bemeistern, *to master*; sich bescheiden, *to acknowledge*; sich besinnen, *to recollect*; sich entäussern, *to abstain from*; sich enthalthen, or entbrechen, *to forbear*; sich entschlagen, *to get rid of*; sich entsinnen, *to call to remembrance*; sich entziehen, *to forsake*; sich erbarmen, *to have commiseration*; sich erinnern, *to remember*; sich erwehren, *to defend from*; sich getrösten, *to trust in*; sich rühmen, *to boast of*; sich schämen, *to be ashamed of*; sich überheben, *to value one-self upon*; sich unterfangen, or sich unterstehen, *to dare or venture*; sich unterwinden, *to dare*; sich versehen, *to grow aware*; sich weigern, *to refuse*.

Remark.—Anmassen, *to assume*; sich versehen, *to grow aware*; and erinnern, *to call to mind*, are often joined with the dative of the person, and the accusative of the thing: Ich masse mir dieses vorrecht nicht an, *I do not assume this prerogative*. Ich hätte mir das nicht von ihm versehen, *that I had not expected from him*.

The dative answers to the question *wem? to whom?* and denotes the person, or thing, to which an action passes over, or is applied. For example: Ich gebe dir, Ich sage dir, &c.

The dative govern the following adnouns:—

Abtrünnig, *faithless*; ähnlich, *resembling*; angelegen, *careful*; angenehm, *agreeable*; anständig, *decent*; anstössig, *offensive*; ärgerlich, *vexatious*; bange, *afraid*; bedenklich, *doubtful*; behülflich, *serviceable*; bekannt, *known*; beliebig, *pleasing*; bequem, *convenient*; beschwerlich, *troublesome*; deutlich, *clear*; dienlich, *useful*; dunkel, *dark*; entsetzlich, *shocking*; erbaulich, *edifying*; erfreulich, *rejoicing*; ergeben, *addicted*; ergötzlich, *delightful*; erquickend, *refreshing*; erträglich, *tolerable*; erwünscht, *wished*; fremd, *strange*; furchtbar, *formidable*; fürchterlich, *terrible*; ge-

fährlich, *dangerous*; gefällig, *acceptable*; gehässig, *odious*; gehorsam, *obedient*; geläufig, *easy, fluent*; gelegen, *convenient*; geneigt, *inclined*; gesund, *healthy*; gewachsen, *able*; gewogen, *affectionate*; glaublich, *credible*; gleich, *equal*; gleichgültig, *indifferent*; gnädig, *merciful*; günstig, *favourable*; gut, *good*; heilsam, *wholesome*; hinderlich, *impeding*; hold, *kind*; nachtheilig, *disadvantageous*; nahe, *near*; nöthig, *necessary*; nützlich, *useful*; offenbar, *manifest*; recht, *right*; rühmlich, *laudable*; schädlich, *hurtful*; schmerzlich, *painful*; schwer, *difficult*; sichtbar, *visible*; theuer, *dear*; treu, *faithful*; tröstlich, *comforting*; übrig, *left*; überlegen, *superior*; verderblich, *corruptible*; verdriesslich, *peevish*; verhasst, *odious*; vortheilhaft, *advantageous*; warscheinlich, *probable*; werth, *worth*; wichtig, *important*; wohl, *well*; zugehan, *addicted*; zuträglich, *useful*; zweifelhaft, *dubious*.

The German idiom requires that the person is put with all adjectives in the dative, when the same are joined with *zu*, *too*. Er ist mir zu gross, zu alt, zu arm, *he is too great, old, poor, for me, &c.*

The dative is often employed instead of the preposition *für*, with nouns, chiefly when they have before them, *zu*, *zur*, *zum*.

The dative is put with all verbs which denote that any thing tends to the advantage or disadvantage of a person.

The reciprocal verbs require likewise the dative of the person, when the object follows. For example: Ich bilde mir das ein, *I fancy it to myself*; which is also the case in English.

The following verbs, which have no passive, govern the dative:—

Angehören, *to belong*; anhangen, *to adhere*; ankleben, *to adhere*; anstehen, *to suit*; ausbleiben, *to lie out*; beifallen, *to approve*; beikommen, *to get*; beiwohnen, *to be present*; entfliegen, *to fly away*; entfliehen, *to run away*; entgehen, *to escape*; entkommen, *to get off*; entlaufen, *to run away*; entsagen, *to renounce*; entsprechen, *to answer*; entspringen, *to spring from*; entwachsen, *to outgrow*; entweichen, *to escape*;

entwischen, *to slip*; erscheinen, *to appear*; fehlen, *to fail*; fehlschlagen, *to disappoint*; gefallen, *to please*; gehören, *to belong*; gelingen, *to succeed*; gleichen, *to resemble*; glücken, *to be successful*; mangeln, *to want*; missfallen, *to displease*; missglücken, *to fail*; misslingen, *to miscarry*; nacharten, *to take after*; nachhangen, *to indulge*; nachkommen, *to perform*; nachstehen, *to be inferior*; nutzen, *to be useful*; obliegen, *to apply to*; passen, *to suit*; scheinen, *to appear*; verunglücken, *to miscarry*; vorkommen, *to occur*; wiederfahren, *to happen*; zufallen, *to fall to*; zufließen, *to come to*; zugehören, *to belong to*; zustossen, *to happen*.

To these verbs also belong the following:—

Abhelfen, *to remove*; absagen, *to counter-order*; antworten, *to answer*; auflauern, *to lie in ambush*; aufwarten, *to serve*; aushelfen, *to assist*; ausweichen, *to give way*; begegnen, *to meet*; beipflichten, *to applaud*; beistehen, *to assist*; beitreten, *to assent*; danken, *to thank*; dienen, *to serve*; drohen, *to threaten*; dafür einstehen, *to be answerable*; fluchen, *to curse*; folgen, *to follow*; fröhnen, *to indulge*; gehorchen, *to obey*; helfen, *to help*; heucheln, *to dissimulate*; huldigen, *to render homage*; leuchten, *to light*; lohnen, *to reward*; nachäffen, *to ape*; schaden, *to hurt*; schmeicheln, *to flatter*; steuern, *to steer*; trauen, *to trust*; trotzen, *to brave*; vorbauen, *to obviate*; vorbeugen, *to prevent*; voreilen, *to outrun*; vorgehen, *to go before*; vorgreifen, *to anticipate*; vorleuchten, *to be a pattern*; and other verbs with the preposition *vor*. Wahrsagen, *to tell fortunes*; weichen, *to give way*; widersprechen, *to contradict*; widerstehen, *to oppose*; willfahren, *to comply with*; winken, *to beckon*; zuhören, *to listen*; zujauchzen, *to shout to*; zunicken, *to nod to*; zusetzen, *to urge upon*; zusprechen, *to encourage*; zutrinken, *to drink to*; zuvorkommen, *to out-do*; and several others prefixed with *zu* and *zuvor*.

Remarks.—1. Gelten governs only the dative in the signification of *Es gilt mir gleich*, *it is indifferent to me*.

The following verbs impersonal govern the dative:—

Es ahnet mir, *I forbode it.*

Es begegnet mir, *it happens to me.*

Es beliebt mir, *it pleases me.*

Es behagt mir, *it is agreeable to me.*

Es bekommt mir gut, *it agrees well with me.*

Es dauert (währt) mir zu lange, *it lasts too long for me.*

Es eignet ihm, *it behoves him.*

Mir ekelt davor, *I am disgusted with it.*

Es ist mir entfallen, *it slipped out of my memory.*

Es fällt mir auf, *it surprises me.*

Es fällt mir ein, *it enters into my mind, or it occurs to me.*

Es fällt mir leicht, or schwer, *it is easy or difficult to me.*

Es fällt mir in die augen, *it strikes my eyes.*

Es fehlt mir an, &c. *I am in want of, &c.*

Es gebricht mir, *I am in want of, &c.*

Es gefällt mir, *it pleases me.*

Es geht mir gut, schlecht, &c., *it goes well or ill with me.*

Es geht mir von statthen, *I succeed in it.*

Es gehört mir, *it belongs to me.*

Es genügt mir, *it suffices me.*

Es geräth mir, *I succeed.*

Es geziemet mir, *it becomes me.*

Es glückt mir, *I succeed.*

Mir grauet, *I am afraid.*

Furcht hängt mir an, *fear hangs on me.*

Es kleidet mir, *it suits me.*

Es kommt mir vor, *it appears to me.*

Es lässt ihm gut, *it is suitable to him.*

Es leuchtet mir ein, *it is evident to me.*

Es liegt mir daran, *it is important to me.*

Es liegt mir am herzen, *it lies at my heart.*

Es liegt mir ob, *it is my duty.*

Es mangelt mir an, *I am in want of.*

Es scheint mir leicht, bedenklich, &c., *it appears to me easy, doubtful.*

Es schimmert ihm vor, *he has a glimpse of it.*

Es schälgt mir ein, *I succeed.*
 Es schmeckt mir gut, *it tastes well.*
 Es schwebt mir vor den augen, *it waves before my eyes.*
 Es schwebt mir im sinne, *it floats in my mind.*
 Mir schwindet, *my head swims or turns.*
 Es steckt mir im kopfe, *it sticks to my heart.*
 Es steht mir an, *it pleases me.*
 Es thut mir leid, *it pains me.*
 Mir schaudert, *I shudder.*
 Mir träumt, *I dream.*
 Es verschlägt mir nichts, *it is the same with me.*
 Mir wässert der mund, *my mouth waters.*
 Es widersteht mir *it revolts me.*
 Es ziemt mir, *it becomes me.*

The accusative is used with many impersonal verbs as far as they have an active signification.

Es betrifft mich, <i>it concerns me.</i>	Es juckt mich, <i>it tickles me.</i>
Es dauert mich, <i>I lament it.</i>	Es kümmert mich nicht, <i>it afflicts me not.</i>
Mich dünkt, <i>it appears to me.</i>	Es nimmt mich wunder, <i>it surprises me.</i>
Mich durstet, <i>I am thirsty.</i>	Was schert mich das? <i>what concerns that me?</i>
Mich friert, <i>I freeze.</i>	Mich schläfert, <i>I am drowsy.</i>
Es geht mich nicht an, <i>it belongs not to me.</i>	Es schmerzt mich, <i>it grieves me.</i>
Mich gelüstet (lüstet), <i>I like it.</i>	Mich schwitzt, <i>I perspire.</i>
Es gereuet, or reuet mich, <i>I repent it.</i>	Es verdriesst mich, <i>it vexes me.</i>
Mich hungert, <i>I am hungry.</i>	Mich verlangt nach, <i>I long for.</i>
Mich jammert das volk (des volkes, Luther,) <i>I pity the people.</i>	Es wundert mich, <i>I wonder at it.</i>

Mich dünkt, or mich däucht, *it appears to me.* Klopstock, Schiller, Wieland, and many renowned authors join these impersonals sometimes with the dative, sometimes with the accusative.

It must be remarked here, that the verb impersonal *es gibt*, *there is*, is to be joined with the accusative. For example: *Es gibt viele menschen*, *there are many people.* *Es gibt einen Gott*, *there is one God.*

1. When a male or female is denoted by a word, which in the language is neuter, the following pronoun must be of the gender of the person spoken of. For example: Das mädchen hat mir gesagt, dass ihr ihre mutter sehr gute lehren gegeben hat. *The girl told me, that her mother has given her very good instructions.*

2 When an adjective or pronoun refers at the same time to a male and female, the masculine has the preference to the feminine; as is the case in all modern languages.

3. But it is both an English and German idiom, to say:— Das ist meine tochter, *that is my daughter.* Diess sind meine töchter, *these are my daughters.*

Es ist mein kind; es ist meine tochter; es ist mein sohn; *it is my child ; it is my daughter ; it is my son.—*

Ein mal eins ist eins,
zwei mal zwei ist vier,
— drei mal vier ist zwölf, &c.

and not *sind*, being too pedantic, nor is it ever said so at any German school, where the German multiplication table is taught.

I have been particularly careful to introduce the principal points of syntax in the respective chapters of the different parts of speech, in order to render the study of the German language easier and less perplexing. Since this grammar has been written for students, who know some language or other, either theoretically or practically, and who will, of course, be acquainted with the general syntax, for which reason I have omitted all such rules of syntax which are common to all modern languages, and which have been repeated often enough. To become well acquainted with the German idiom, I should recommend scholars to begin learning by heart the declension of *the articles*, the *cardinal* and *ordinal* numbers, the conjugation of the auxiliary verbs, *werden*, *sein*, and *haben*; then the German and English phrases and dialogues of Crabb. To use *K. Klatowsky's Manual* as a reading book, and to learn by heart some of the beautiful passages therein contained.

Then to begin to read and copy occasionally Goethe's letters, lately published, and to write often by dictation.

I most earnestly recommend to learn well at the very first the pronunciation of the parts of speech above mentioned from a steady master, who has a good ear; but to avoid by all means overstraining it, since it is more difficult to unlearn the bad pronunciation than to acquire a good one.

List of regular and irregular verbs which take either *sein* or *haben* for their auxiliary:—

Abfallen, *to fall off*; die fruchte sind abgefallen, *the fruits are fallen off*.

Abfärben, *to fade*; das band hat abgefärbt, *the ribbon has faded*.

Abgleiten, *to slide from*; ich bin von felsen abgeglitten, *I have slid from the rock*.

Abglimmen; *to cease to glow*; die kohlen sind abgeglimmt, *the coals have ceased to glow*.

Abkommen; wir sind davon abgekommen, *we have deviated from it*.

Ablassen nachlassen; der teich ist abgelassen, *the pond is let off*; die krankheit hat abgelassen, oder, nachgelassen, *the malady has abated*.

Ablaufen, *to run down*; die uhr ist abgelaufen, *the watch has run down*, er hat mir die stelle abgelaufen, *he has attained my situation*.

Abprallen, *to rebound*; die kugel is abgeprallt, *the ball has rebounded*.

Abscheiden, *to depart*; er ist abgeschieden.

Abscheiden, *to separate*; ich habe das gold abgescheidet, *I have separated the gold*.

Abschlagen, *to lower in price*; der zucker ist abgeschlagen, *the sugar has lowered in price*.

Ich habe die birnen abgeschlagen, *I have knocked off the pears*.

Abschnappen, *to snip*, with sein.

Absitzen, *to dismount*, with sein.

Abstehen, *to desist*, with sein.

Abstehen, *to stand off*; with haben.

Abtreten, absteigen, *to alight*, sein.

Abtreten, *to cede*, haben.

- Abweichen, *to deviate*, sein.
 Abweichen, *to soften*, haben.
 Abzehren, *to pine away*, sein.
 Altern, *to grow old*, haben.
 Angehen, *to begin*, sein.
 Angehen, *to concern*, haben.
 Anlangen, *to arrive*, sein.
 Anlangen, *to concern*, haben.
 Anwachsen, *to grow to*, sein.
 Arten, sein and haben.
 Aufblühen, *to blossom*, sein.
 Aufbrausen, *to fly into a passion*, haben.
 Aufbrechen, *to march off, to decamp*, sein; also *die Wunde ist aufgebrochen, the wound is opened*.
 Aufbrechen, *to break open*, haben.
 Aufleben, *to return to life again*, sein.
 Aufschlagen, *to grow dearer*, sein.
 Aufschlagen, *to strike upon*, haben.
 Aufstehen, *to get up*, sein.
 Aufthauen, *to thaw*, sein.
 Aufwachsen, *to grow up*, sein.
 Ausarten, *to degenerate*, sein.
 Ausbrennen, *to burn out*, sein.
 Ausbrennen, (*as an active verb*), haben.
 Ausdunsten, *to evaporate*, sein.
 Auslaufen, *to run out, to sail*, sein.
 Auslaufen, *to run out, or to cease*, haben.
 Ausschwiefen, *to revel*, haben.
 Ausschweifen, *to deviate*, sein.
 Begegnen, *to meet*, sein.
 Begegnen (*with the dat.*), *to treat one*, haben.
 Bekommen, *to receive*, haben.
 Bekommen, *to suit*, sein; *das ist mir gut bekommen, that has suited me well*.
 Bestehen, *to consist*, haben.
 Bestehen, *to exist, to last*, sein.
 Beifallen, *to come into one's memory*, sein.

Durchschlüpfen, *to creep through*, sein.

Eilen, *to hasten* ; Ich habe mit der sache geeilet, *I have hastened with the thing*.

Eilen, *to hasten* ; Ich bin zu meinem freunde geeilet, *I have hastened to my friend*.

Einschlafen, *to fall asleep*, sein.

Einkehren, *to put up, to stop at a place*, sein.

Einreißen, *to root in*, sein.

Einschlagen, *to strike*, haben.

Einschlagen, *to take after, to go in*, sein.

Eintreffen, *to arrive*, sein.

Einwurzeln, *to take root*, sein.

Entstehen, *to arise, originate*, sein.

Entstehen, *to fail*, haben ; das glück hat ihm entstanden, *fortune has failed him*.

Erben, *to inherit*, haben.

Erben, *to devolve*, sein ; der garten ist auf ihn geerbt, *the garden has devolved upon him*.

Erblassen, *to expire*, sein.

Erfolgen, *to follow* ; die strafe ist richtig erfolgt, *the punishment has followed duly*.

Erkälten, *to grow cool*, sein.

Ermüden, *to get tired*, sein.

Ermüden, *to tire*, haben.

Erröthen, *to blush*, sein.

Ersaufen, *to get drowned*, sein.

Erstaunen, *to be surprised*, sein.

Erstaunen, *to cause a surprise*, haben.

Gallopiren, *to gallop*, haben.

Gelangen, *to come to*, sein.

Herstammen, *to be descended*, sein.

Hinken, *to be lame* ; haben, er hat gehinkt, *he was lame*.

Hinken, *to walk lame*, sein ; er ist hin gehinkt, *he has limped there*.

Hinknien, *to kneel before one*, sein.

Hüpfen, *to hop, to jump*, haben ; but sein, when the place is mentioned ; er ist hin gehupft, *he has jumped thither*.

Irren, *to err, to be mistaken*, haben.

Irren, *to err about*, sein.

Jagen, *to hunt*, haben.

Jagen, *to depart in great haste*, sein.

Klettern, *to climb*, haben ; *but if the spot is named*, sein ; ich bin auf den baum geklettert, *I have climbed on the tree.*

Klimmen, *to climb*, sein.

Niederknien, *to kneel down*, sein.

Passiren, *to pass*, sein.

Reisen, *to travel*, haben ; *but sein, when the place is mentioned ;* ich bin von Wien nach Laibach gereiset, *I travelled from Vienna to Laybach.*

Reissen, *to get torn*, sein.

Rosten, *to rust*, sein.

Rücken, *to advance*, sein.

Rücken, *to move any thing*, haben.

Scheitern, *to get wrecked, to wreck*, sein.

Schiffen, *to navigate*, sein.

Schwärmen, *to revel*, haben.

Schwärmen, *to ramble, move about*, sein.

Segeln, *to sail*, haben ; *but when the place is mentioned*, sein.

Übersetzen, *to translate*, haben.

Übersetzen, *to leap over, to pass over*, sein.

Übersetzen, *to pass one over in a boat*, haben.

Spaziren, *to walk*, sein.

Stechen, *to thrust, to prick*, haben,

In die see stechen, *to put to sea*, sein.

Stolpern, *to stumble*, sein.

Stranden, *to strand*, sein.

Straucheln, *to stumble over any thing*, sein.

Streichen, *to pass, as the birds of passage do*, sein.

Streichen, *to pass the hand over any thing, to caress*, haben.

Streifen, *to make inroad*, sein.

Streifen, *to touch, or graze*, haben.

Stürzen, *to fall suddenly*, sein.

Stürzen, *to throw one down*, haben.

Taumeln, *to reel backward and forward*, haben ; *but if the place is mentioned*, sein.

Träufeln, *to drop*, haben ; *but the spot being mentioned, it takes sein.*

Traben, *to trot, as horses do ; but to trot on horseback*, sein.

Treten, *to enter, to step in, to tread along*, sein.

Treten, *to tread any thing, or, upon any thing*, haben.

Trocknen, *to get dry*, sein.

Trocknen, *to dry any thing*, haben.

Verblühen, *to fade*, sein.

Verdursten, *to die of thirst*, sein.

Verhungern, aushungern, *to die of hunger*, sein.

Verschiessen, *to fade, to lose its colour*, sein.

Versiegen, *to dry up*, sein.

Verunglücken, *to perish*, sein.

Verwaisen, *to become an orphan*, sein.

Vordringen, *to advance*, sein.

Voreilen, *to hasten before one*, sein ; *with the dative*.

Waten, *to wade*, haben ; *but if the spot is mentioned*, sein.

Wandeln, *to act*, haben.

Wandeln, *to wander*, sein.

Wiederfahren, *to occur, to happen*, sein,

Das ist ihm heute wiederfahren, *that happened to him to-day*.

Zueilen, *to hasten towards any thing*, sein.

Zufahren, *to drive on to a place*, sein.

Zufrieren, *to freeze up*, sein.

Zutreffen, *impersonal, to happen, to occur*, sein.

In the table of the irregular verbs I have added *sein* to all the verbs which do not take *haben* for their auxiliary verb. Most of the compound verbs take the same auxiliary verb as the single ones.

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